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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 202--- BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 26 1929 ONE ANNA

JEW-ARAB CLASHES IN PALESTINE

Chief Rabbi's S. O. S.

BRITISH TROOPS RUSHED FROM EGYPT

Arabs Attack Orthodox Suburbs

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Jerusalem.—The death roll of Jews who have been killed or have died of wounds now totals 21 including a family of six who have been slaughtered at Motza.

Seven more Arabs have been killed.

A German christian, Herr Neumann, has been seriously injured.

The Government of Palestine is supplying arms to all British subjects.

All shops remain closed.

ATTACK ON FAMOUS ORPHANAGE.

Remote Jewish quarters including the famous Difkin Orphanage were attacked last night. The assault was repelled.

It is learned that Arabs from Hebron and Nablus are proceeding to Jerusalem to help the local Moslems.

(Later).—Jewish telegraphic agency cables from Jerusalem that forty Jews have been killed in Hebron, including two Rabbis and fifty Jews have been wounded. Arabs last night attacked the Jewish orthodox suburb of Baitve. The Jewish Police Sergeant was killed.—Reuter.

"PALESTINE JEWRY IN GREATEST DANGER."

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Jewish Telegraph Agency's telegram which has been delayed by the censor, reports that Mr. Best, British Irrigation Officer of Palestine Government was killed yesterday while repelling the assault on the Jewish suburb of Givatshoul.

OXFORD UNDER-GRADUATES INJURED.

Two Oxford under-graduates visiting Palestine have been seriously injured. Three of the wounded Jews have died in hospital.

The riots have spread to Hebron where several have been killed and injured.

LABOUR SETTLEMENT BURNT.

The Arabs in the night burned the Labour Settlement in Goudavadam near Jerusalem and looted the suburb of Baitvegan. The suburb of Mekorchyim was also assaulted.

Kook, the Chief Rabbi of Palestine has telegraphed to Herz, the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire: "Palestine Jewry are in greatest danger. Rush help."—Reuter.

OUTRAGE AT JERUSALEM

AMERICAN JEWS' PROTEST

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Washington.—The State Department which has been flooded with protests of American Jews against the reported outrage at Jerusalem, has instructed the American Consul at Jerusalem to report fully in regard to the disturbances.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISER FOR JAFFA

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Malta.—The cruiser "Sussex" has left and the battleship "Barham" flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax is about to leave for Jaffa. The Aircraft carrier "Courageous" is ready to sail if the battalion which is standing by, should be sent Palestine from Malta.—Reuter.

16 ARABS KILLED

LONDON, August 24.

Jerusalem.—It is now stated that 16 Arabs were killed in last evening's disturbances. The brunt of the work of restoring order fell on the small force of British Police.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS DESPATCHED BY AIR

LONDON, August 24.

The War Office announces that at the request of the High Commissioner in Palestine a detachment of 59 British troops is being despatched to Palestine by air from Egypt whence composite battalion is entraining tonight.—Reuter.

TROOP CARRYING PLANE CRASHES

LONDON, August 24.

Cairo.—"Victoria", a troop carrying aeroplane crashed at Heliopolis aerodrome with a crew of seven. Three have been killed and four injured.—Reuter.

FUTHER RIOTING

LONDON, August 24.

Jerusalem.—Further rioting occurred in which six Jews and three Arabs were killed. Fifty British soldiers have arrived by air from Egypt.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TENNIS FINALS

HELEN WILLS CARRIES LADIES SINGLES TROPHY

LONDON, August 24.

Forest Hill.—In the American Championship final, ladies singles Miss Helen Wills beat Mrs. Watson by 6-4, 6-2.—Reuter.

THE SCHNEIDER CONTEST

ITALIAN TEAM'S WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Italian Government has notified its Air Attache in London that the Italian team has withdrawn from the Schneider contest.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

REPORT PUBLISHED

The Report of the Age of Consent Committee which was submitted to the India Government 20th June, 1929, has just been published. The Committee was appointed on June 25, 1928 and took one year to finish its arduous work. It was presided over by Sir Moropant Joshi. A summary of main recommendations of the Committee was published in "The Chronicle" on 3rd instant. The report is a very bulky volume and is priced at Re. 1 and annas 6.

Bhagat Singh Suffers from Chest Pain

JATIN DAS VOMITS WATER

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

Enquiries this afternoon show that the condition of Jatin Das is unchanged excepting he vomited water several times. He has lost 52 lbs. in weight. The condition of Sardar Bhagat Singh is causing anxiety. He feels severe pains in chest and is still in the cell. Dutt is in the hospital and his condition is reported to be alarming.

Yesterday Jatin Sanyal was taken from Borstal to the Central Jail in a tonga. He was there for about three hours and attempts are being made to end the hunger strike and it is presumed that Sanyal was taken to the Central Jail for consultation with Bhagat Singh and Dutt What transpired there is not known. But it is definitely known so far that there is no indication of the hunger-strikers changing their mind.—Free Press.

Rajshahi Students Go on Strike

RAJASHAHI, Aug. 24.

Students of the Fourth, Third and Second year science classes of the Rajshahi College have gone on strike, their grievance being that the Chemistry Lecture Hall of the College is ill-ventilated.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

HYDERABAD SIND Aug. 25.

The flood waters in the Indus due to the Shyok dam burst have not yet reached Bukkur. The Indus at Bukkur, however, reached 15 feet yesterday. The rise is mostly due to heavy rains throughout the Province. Bajuchistan and the Punjab. When the floods resulting from the Shyok dam burst reached Bukkur and Kotri, the level is expectde to be eighteen and twenty-five feet respectively, unless the floods owing to the heavy rains here pass away by that time. If these levels are reached, the river is bound to breach in many places, although elaborate precautions have been taken by the authorities and the bunds have been strengthened. The situation has been worsened by another monsoon current passing over Sind. It has been raining heavily here and heavy rain is also reported fromt Quetta side where several breaches have occurred on the Railway.—A. P.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 25.

The Iraq Cabinet has resigned, the principal cause for this being the friction between the King and Premier Taufiq Beg Suwaidi. It is expected that the ex-Premier, Sir Abul Muhain, will form a new Cabinet with the backing of the Progressive Party.—Reuter.

TEHERAN, Aug. 25.

As the temporary treaty between Persia and Norway expires on 10th September, the latter has requested an extension of the treaty till the tenth December. Meanwhile negotiations for a permanent treaty are proceeding.—Reuter.

TEHERAN, Aug. 25.

A number of robberies have recently occured on the Shiraz-Bushire road. There are many rumours that the trouble is likely to break out again as the Desasheri and Kashquli tribes are coming south for their winter migration earlier than usual.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD, Aug. 25.

According to the latest reports owing to heavy rains in Baluchistan, the Indus breached at the Kashmere bund causing considerable damage.—A. P.

PERSO-HEDJAZ RELATIONS

Treaty of Friendship Signed

HEDJAZ MISSION'S AUDIENCE WITH SHAH

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Teheran.—The treaty of friendship between Persia and Hedjaz was signed yesterday. Subsequently the Hedjaz Mission had audience with the Shah who bestowed gifts to each member and also handed the Mission a valuable gift, and a cordial letter for the King of Hedjaz. The mission left this morning.

Mahmood Khan Jam, the Minister of Public Works has been appointed Governor-General of Khorassan.

TREATIES WITH HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The Persian Minister at Rome has been authorised to conclude the permanent treaties with Hungary and Austria.

It is reported there have been cases of plague at Kalmik in Northern Caucasus. Sanitary officials on the Persian frontier have been instructed to take the necessary steps to guard against its entry into Persia.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN GARDEZ

NADIR KHAN'S POSITION

PESHAWAR, Aug. 24.

The latest report does not throw much light on the exact situation in Gardez which is rather obscure even to-day. Muhammad Sadiq who is in entire charge of civil and military station has not recovered fully from the effects of wounds he received in Spina Killa in June last. Gardez is held by over three thousand regular troops mainly drawn from Kohidamanis and Wardaks. Owing to lack of proper accommodation the Governor has his headquarters in Lal Gul Fort under the command of General Salam. Besides regular troops there are over three thousand tribal levies drawn from various tribes such as Ayubi Mansals, Salamman Khels, Sultan Khels, Mazai Tota Khels, and Usman Khels.

ROAD TO GARDEZ NOT OPEN TO TRAFFIC

Muhammad Sidiq is always surrounded by Mullahs who are treated very well. The road to Gardez is so far safe though not yet open to motor traffic and patrols are constantly moving backwards and forwards between Hissarak (in Logar Valley) and Gardez. It is evident from the latest authentic report that Nadir Khan has made little headway in recapturing Gardez. On the contrary even Jain Khel Mangals and Ahmedzais on whom Nadir Khan has been relying mostly, are reported to be displaying little zeal of late. It is presumed that their lack of enthusiasm is due to the general impression that has been current that Nadir Khan has no money. All the same, he has not slackened any effort in appealing to tribes and in trying to collect lashkars. On the other hand the leading Maliks belonging to Azra Ahmedzais recently paid a visit to Nadir Khan in Ali Khel and promised him all support.—A. P.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY DEPUTATION

The Secretary of the Youth League and Muslim Association of Surat have wired to the President of the Congress Muslim Party requesting that the deputation of the Party which is visiting Ahmedabad and Broach should also visit Surat.

Breaches in Railway Lines

HEAVY RAINS WORK HAVOC

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 25.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore, wires under date to-day:

Owing to heavy rain breaches occurred in the approaches to the Anjan Bridge last night at mile 512 on the Itarsi—Allahabad Section. A diversion over the old Anjan Bridge is being prepared which is expected to be ready for use this evening, when through communication will be restored. In the meantime, passengers are being transhipped and 7 down and 8 up Calcutta—Bombay mails will be diverted via Bina and Katni section.—A. P.

BREACHES IN N. W. RAILWAY.

QUETTA, Aug. 25.

Divisional Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway, wires from Quetta under date 25th August:—

Owing to heavy rain the line at mile 35|9 between Babakachh and Spintangi on the Sind-Pishin Section of this division has been breached. Transhipment of 9 Up and 10 Down mixed trains will take place to-day and to-morrow as through communication is not likely to be restored till 27th August.—A. P.

SIBI-JACOBABAD LINE.

QUETTA, Aug. 25.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Quetta wires under date to-day:—

Consider my wire of 25th as cancelled. (This message states that through communication between Nuttal and Temple Dere on the Jacobabad—Sibi section had been restored). Line between Pledera and Nuttal on Sibi—Jacobabad section of this division has breached at mile 77|17 and 18 and the line has been pushed put of alignment. The area between miles 78|10 and 77|16 is under one sheet of water. Transhipment is impossible till water subsides. Two down and Four down of 24th now at Sibi and Nattal and one up and three up of date at Jacobabad will suffer heavy detentions.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 25.

Yesterday's depression has moved north-westwards and lies this morning near Saugor. It has given heavy rain in west Central Provinces. The monsoon continues to be generally active over the country except in Assam and south Deccan. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, South-West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, East Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Orissa, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and south east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa and Akyab one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu one; Barisal five; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazaar two; Narayanganj one and a half; Jubbulpore seven; Pachmarhi and Hoshangabad four; Saugor and Bhopal three; Seoni and Pendra two; Raipur one and a half; Roorkee and Neemuch one; Khanpur, Udaipur and Ahmedabad one and a half; Multan and Hyderabad, Sind one; Mahabaleshwar one and a half and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Bengal and east Central Provinces and increase in Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in west Central Provinces during the next twenty-four hours and extend into Central India, Rajputana, Gujrat and Sind within thirty-six hours and into the Punjab within forty-eight hours.—A. P.

BAN ON TEXTILE WORKERS' MEETINGS

Bombay Police Commissioner Extends His Order

JUTE STRIKERS CHARGED WITH RIFLE BUTTS

The Police Commissioner of Bombay has once again promulgated the following order banning all meetings of the Textile workers of Bombay. Formerly the order was of a week's duration but this time the order is extended for a month:—

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas rioting of a very serious nature had recently occurred in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there have been serious disputes and dissensions among the mill-hands and employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay resulting in grievous hurt and other injuries to the mill-hands and other employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay and whereas it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety to prohibit assemblies of mill-hands or employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay;

Now, therefore, I, P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, prohibit, for one week from the 19th August 1929, the holding or convening or calling together of any assembly of mill-hands or employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay.

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police. Bombay.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 17th August 1929.

NOTE:

The above order is hereby extended by me under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the City of of Bombay Police Act, 1902, for a period of one month commencing from 26th August 1929, with the sanction of the Governor in Council conveyed in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. S. D. 1519 dated the 22nd August 1929.

WORKERS CHARGED WITH RIFLE BUTTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24th

Three jute mill strikers and a number of police were injured in a fracas in Champdany last night. It appears that strikers from the Angus Mills went to Champdany and informed the strikers there that the police, who had actually been sent to arrest men for alleged intimidation, were being sent to eject them from the mill quarters. A mob of about 5,000 strikers then collected. The small force of police stationed at the gate of Champdany Mills sent for the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate, and when the mob refused to disperse, about thirty members of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, who used the butts of their rifles and were aided by the police, succeeded in quelling the mob.

The situation in the jute mill area is now improving. Only four mills, the Angus and the India on the Hooghly side, and Fort Gloster and Lawrence on the Howrah side are at present not working.—A. P.

General Strike Threat in Ceylon

LABOUR LEADER'S WARNING

COLOMBO, Aug. 24.

According to "Leader" Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, President of the Labour Union says: "Cuts being made in the Budget by Councillors are going to create an alarming situation. Thousands of men are going to be thrown out of employment."

Mr. Goonesinha adds a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of Labour Union on August 27 and in the event of a satisfactory arrangement not being arrived at the Ceylon Labour Union intends to call a general strike. —A. P.

FURORE AT LONDON INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB

Protest Against Simonites Being Guests

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Undercurrents of differences to which I drew attention, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, as existing between sections and sections of Indians resident or sojourning in this country manifested themselves in an open manner at the luncheon, which was given by the Indian Social club to-day. The Indian Social Club has been the scene of the manifestation of differences between Indians and Indians more than once. Whatever the merits or demerits, the differences culminated recently in the resignation of Sir Muncherjee Bhownagri of his office as President. The complaint was that the Club was ceasing to be social and was getting utilised as a medium for political propaganda by ardent politicians like Mr Shapurji Saklatwala. Later Dr. Pranjpye became the President and Mr. R. P. Nehru became the Secretary. The Club held a luncheon to-day to meet the distinguished guests. The invitees included the members of Central Committee.

INVITATION CHALLENGED.

Certain members who came to know of the invitation to the members of Central Committee addressed, it is said, individual letters to the members of the Central Committee pointing out that the invitation was unconstitutional as it had not received sanction of the Central Committee and warning them of the possible unpleasantness in view of the fact that rightly or wrongly a section of Indian opinion was opposed to the Simon Commission as well as the Central Committee. It was suggested, it is stated in these letters, that the members of the Central Committee if they wished to attend the lunch should come as guests of the President in the capacity of his friends paying the usual fees.

A SCENE.

The only members of the Central Committee who attended the lunch were Sir Harisingh Gour and Dr. Suhrawardy. Other guests included Sir Muhammad Habibullah and Dr. Drummond Shiels. During the reception of the guests Mr. Saklatwala, who was present as one of the members, expressed disapproval and when the photographer appeared Mr. Saklatwala repeated his objections and created a furore protesting against taking of the photograph. Dr. Paranjpye vainly attempted to restore order. During the period when confusion prevailed one member moved a vote of censure against the Secretary. Finally the photograph was not taken. After order had been restored the guests and members went to lunch and the lunch took place without any further incident. The guests dispersed without any speeches having been made.—Free Press.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 24.

October	18.53
December	18.78
January	18.90
March	19.08
May	19.20
Middling Spot	18.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 24.

October	18.46
December	18.75
January	18.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Seinde, Fully Good	6.25
Seinde, Fin	6.50
Seinde, Superfine	6.75
Bengal, Good	6.00
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.50
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45
Oomra, Fine	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.35
Broach, Fine	8.60
Broach, Superfine	8.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

October	15.94
November	15.94
January	16.05
March	16.17
May	16.33
July	16.39
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

	Opening	Closing
August		9.96
September		9.91
October		9.93 pl. .03
November		9.89
December		9.90
January	9.89	9.91
February		9.93
March	9.94	9.97 pl. 03
April		9.97
May	9.98	9.99 pl. .01
July		10.00
August		9.95
Middling Spot		10.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 106 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 1,800 bales.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 24.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	24-5/16
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loan 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-3/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 24.

T T Berlin on London Closed.
T T Amsterdam on London Closed.
T T Brussels on London 34.86.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London closed.
T T Berne on London 25.19.
T T Paris on London 123.87.
T T London on Prague 163.81.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 24.

Demand Bills 484.31

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. cargoes.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 47/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Afloat sellers 47/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers 51/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, parcels.—
Aug/Sept. shipment quoted 52/3.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Renewal Of Buying

BETTER FEELING

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The market showed better feeling to-day on general buying. Reports of a large loan to the biggest groups of mills imported better feeling among operators who showed inclination to buy. This firmness in mill shares, favourably influenced the miscellaneous section where Hydro and Steel shares registered some advance. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 748 and after advancing to Rs. 752 closed at Rs. 750. Fazal opened at Rs. 578 and after improving to Rs. 590 closed at Rs. 585. Pearls opened at Rs. 340 and after advancing Rs. 7 closed at Rs. 345. Tata Hydro opened at Rs. 1217 and soon reached to Rs. 1230 but reacted Rs 10 on long liquidation and closed at Rs. 1220. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 223 and after advancing to Rs. 232 closed at Rs. 230. Bombay Burmah, Tata Power, Andhra and Cement shares all looked up.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 748, 52, 50 52.
Century 327.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 95.
Fazul 578, 90, 88 90 85.
Indore 377.
N. Madhowji 31.
Nagpur 480, 77, 80.
New Great 173.
Pearl 340, 45, 47, 45.
Simplex 46-14,
Swadeshi 407.
Burma 745, 43 46 45.
Hydro 1217, 20, 16, 30 23 25 20.
Tram 134.
Deff. 223, 28 31 27 32 30-10.
Ord. 60-4, 61 60-12 61 60-12.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342/8.
Apollo 60 nil 3-6.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 72-8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd 750.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil. 160.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 327-8.
Central India 100, 480.
Colaba Land Mills 122-8.
Crescent 100, 95.
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102/8.
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 460
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0-8-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 145
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 8.
Fazulbhoy 230, 585.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 141-4.
Gold Mour 100. nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 155C.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 142-8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1035
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 377/8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1600
Kastoorchand 100, nil 10/12.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 83-12.
Kohinoor 10, 105 176-14.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1542/8.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 173-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 345.
Phoenix 100. 327/8.
Premier 10 nil 2-6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600
Simplex Mil. 45
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 407/8.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2250.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 100/4.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd 18/12.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 101 346-4.
Union 5/11, 3/5.
P. & O. Bank 210, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-4.
Central India Mining 7-12.
Gawlior Cement 88, 10f 91
Indian Cement 270.
New India Assurance 51f. 21/10.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-10.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 21/10.
United Cement 100, 6y. 70
Katni Ord. xd. 208/12.
Katni Defd 750.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 113.
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 75-8 XD.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6v 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 96.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd 653/12.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 620.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd 134/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1220.
Tata Power 800, nil 610.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/3f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 295.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y.. 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/11.
New India Assurance 6y 21-10.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100, 0/8/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 305.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 19 196/4.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 20.
Burma T Corportion 745.
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 11/14
Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9-5.
Tata Construction xd. 43.
Tata Iron Ord 60/12.
Tata Iron Defd 230/10.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939/44 Rs. 96/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs 102/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/40 5 per cent. 1945/55 102/5/0,
Tone of market Steady..

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 24

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/11-1/4.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 12/2-1/4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/0-1/2.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/1.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot d.10-3/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment buyers £19-15.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £20-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct Shipment sellers £20-15.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment Hull sellers £19-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £21-7-6.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec. delivery sellers 35/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.—
Jan/April delivery sellers 35/1-1/2.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Barin Building, Fydhony, Bombay

To Serve Humanity at Large is to Serve God.
REMEMBER—Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram.
On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.
Established 1908. Up till now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90.
Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc.
Will you not take a part in their Salvation? Please help the only institution for the Hindoos and write for full particulars to:—
HINDU ANATH ASHRAM, NADIAD.

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism)
THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY
In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.
But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.
Thomas Wilkinson
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Shouthwark Street, London S.E.1 England.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Applications for the post of HEAD LIBRARIAN for the People's Free Reading Room and Library. Salary upto Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per mensem. Applications from only those having previous experience as Librarians will be considered. Apply to:—VINAYAK A. J. KIRTIKAR, Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A R1836

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Examinations will be held in Bombay on 4th, 5th and 6th December, 1929. Syllabus will be forwarded on receipt of three annas in postage stamps. Applications should be registered before 31st September, R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 32700

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For Cinema Film Co., or Factory, SPACIOUS BUILDINGS with Fine Compound at Chinchpokli, Parel Road. Apply SUPERINTENDENT Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chowpaty Road.

C R1829

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

A GRAND EXHIBITION will be held at Srinagar on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Bhadur's birthday, from 27th September, 1929, on to 6th October, 1929, both days inclusive. All the indigenous arts and crafts of the State will be shown. There will be cattle and poultry shows and Agricultural, Horticultural. Forest and Mineral exhibits. An amusement park and Indian and European restaurants will be provided.

32737

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a (1) Reader in Islamic Studies and (2) Reader in Urdu, on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Appplicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Candidates selected for the posts will be expected to guide research work in the departments.

The Reader in Islamic Studies must hold a Research degree of a foreign university in Islamic History or Muslim Philosophy, besides possessing a first rate knowledge of Arabic and Persian.

The Reader in Urdu must be a scholar of recognised reputation in India with some original publications to his credit. Good knowledge of English essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.

32676

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Mr. C. H. Goodall and Mr. E. J. Bunbury, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 18th July, 1929.

32627

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING works amounting to Rs. 3,45,113|- to be let out by contract on 12th September, 1929:—

(1) Gangajalia Drainage scheme Rs. 3,25,458|-
(2) Mitiala Tanks Rs. 13,505|- plus Rs. 6,150|-

Intending contractors are requested TO ATTEND PERSONALLY THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT BHAVNAGAR PARA to offer rates.

Specifications. Drawings and estimates will be explained to all on the above date

IRRIGATION ENGINEER.
BHAVNAGAR STATE.

32682

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

"NEW TIME TABLE".

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force on and from 1st September, 1929. The following are the important changes:—

27 DOWN AND 36 UP EXPRESS TRAINS will terminate and start from Lahore. 27 DOWN will leave Victoria Terminus at 22|0 hours or half an hour earlier and arrive Delhi Junction at 6|30 the same as at present. 30 UP will leave Delhi Junction at 21|15 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 6|0 hours or 15 minutes earlier.

6 UP PUNJAB MAIL will leave Delhi Junction at 8|55 the same time as at present and arrive Victoria Terminus at 15|0 hours or 30 minutes earlier.

7 DOWN CALCUTTA MAIL (VIA CHHEOKI) will leave Victoria Terminus at 21|30 and arrive Calcutta 40 minutes earlier.

8 UP CALCUTTA MAIL (VIA CHHEOKI) will leave Calcutta same time as at present and arrive Victoria Terminus at 8|30 or 50 minutes earlier.

28 UP NAGPUR EXPRESS will leave Nagpur at 21|30 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 14|30 or 30 minutes earlier.

9 DOWN MADRAS MAIL will leave Victoria Terminus at 22|30 or 30 minutes later and arrive Raichur at 16|35 the same as at present.

The train services on the suburban main lines and Harbour Branch have been increased. The following additional trains will be run between Victoria Terminus and Bandra :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
V. Terminus	Dep:	7-0	7-16	17-26	17-55	18-22
Bandra	Arr:	7-29	7-45	17-49	18-18	18-51

UP TRAINS.

Bandra	Dep:	7-54	8-02	18-55	20-06	20-53
V. Terminus	Arr:	8-23	8-30	19-25	20-35	21-22

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1929.

32743

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for (1) Readership in Botany and (2) Readership in Zoology on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who, besides these, possess an Honours or Research Degree of a foreign university. Applications with the above details and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.

32677

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 250-25-450 plus Rs. 25 Cycle Allowance. Persons holding the following qualifications should only apply with full particulars as to age, qualifications and experience, within a fortnight. Testimonials to accompany.

(1) A British Diploma in Public Health or any equivalent Indian Diploma.
(2) M. B. B. S. of an Indian University.

D. N. DESAI,
President,
Broach City Municipality.

32742

BHAVNAGAR STATE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

DATE of giving contract for Irrigation works as notified previously is postponed Sine Die.

IRRIGATION ENGINEER.

32682

NOTICE.

SOMETHING YOU HAVE ALL ALONG NEEDED (PERHAPS) WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

A commodity to satisfy that want with huge profits for yourself.
Be you a Contractor or just a Timber Dealer.

JUBBULPORE.—C. P. TEAK only second to Burma Teak and yet so CHEAP.
All your enquiries welcome and no obligation to purchase.

MANAGING PARTNER,
Raja Gokul Das Saw Mills,
Jubbulpore (C. P.).
Local Agents in all principal markets.

32740.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED SOCIETY INTENDS within about a month from date hereof, to issue a fresh policy in lieu of one numbered 584998, dated 5th July, 1928 on the life of PATEL JIVRAJ VALA, which has been reported as lost. Any one having interest in or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Gresham Buildings, Bombay.

32741.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO GRAMOPHONE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP KNOWN AS "THE GRAMOPHONE STORES."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, appointed in Suit No. 1015 of 1929 (Haridas and another vs. Dwarkadas Madhavji), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 414, Chotalal Building, Kalbadevi Road, in one lot as a going concern:—

A large stock-in-trade of the above shop such as large lot of 'His Master's Voice" and "Dadaphone" Gramophones and harmoniums, about 3000 English, Gujarati and Urdu records of well-known artists, such as His Master's Voice, Zonophone, Ramagraph and Twin, record racks, also gramophone and harmonium accessories, large sliding show-cases, E. ceiling fans, office furniture, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh, (Faridpur.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JAMES MURRAY
HELENE COSTELLO
in the latest
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.
IN OLD KENTUCKY
The swiftest, most thrilling film drama ever seen.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
In
FOLIES BERGERE
Revue in 2 Acts.
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 p. m.
SCANDAL
A Universal Talking Picture in 9 Reels
WITH
LAURA LA PLANTE
Absorbing Drama of a Beautiful Girl who Fought Society's Snares only to become the central figure in a Murder Mystery

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CECIL DE MILLE'S
BRAVE HEART
featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LILIAN RICH
TYRONE POWER
The Dramatic story of a College Bred Indian who shoulders guilt to save the honour of the brother of the girl he loves.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. & Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
ROD LA ROCQUE
ROD LA ROCQUE
IN
"THE CRUISE OF THE JASPER B"
A Hair-Raising, thrilling, Romantic comedy that will make you forget your woes! Romance—Drama—Thrills—Laughs!
Also 2 Reel Laughable Comedy.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
FOR
HOLIDAYS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Krishna's New Mythological Production.
"RUKSHMINI HARAN"
Featuring Miss GULAB.
A well-known mythological Story showing the Divinly Power of Lord Krishna.
DON'T MISS TO SEE WITH YOUR FAMILY.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 3 P.M.
DAILY: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

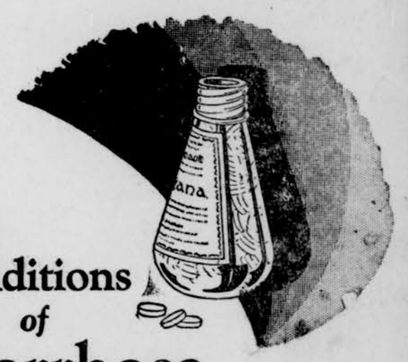
Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.



In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR
CRABBIE'S WHITE LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY
THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.
JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD. *DISTILLERS*
LEITH, — SCOTLAND.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Rajputana	All	16,572
10 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
17 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
24 ,,	Narkunda		16,572
31 ,,	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Rampura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec	Naldera	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transhipment	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

a Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

ab Sierra to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
26th Nov.	Dumana	8427
19th Dec.	Domala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£103
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
30th Aug.	Mirzapore	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
15th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
13th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

1929		
28th Aug.	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th Aug.	Karoa	East & South Africa.
29-30th ,,	Varsova	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
aNagato Maru	5001	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	-- --	@4Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8500	-- --	a18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	-- --	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,
Hakone Maru	10500	-- --	@16 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22Sept.
Hakusan Maru	19400	19 ,,	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru	8300	3 Oct.	20 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22900	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Asama Maru	22900	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Friday, the 23rd instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of cable, telegrams to and from China are subject to delay.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S LECTURE CANCELLED.

As Sir C. V. Raman has been detained in Mysore owing to illness, his Lecture on "Matter and Radiation" which was to have been delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday), is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Wednesday, the 28th August 1929, will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Gokul Ashtami.".

Superscribed Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Chitral" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

DEPUTATION TO MILL-OWNERS.

Organising Secretary, Tenants' Welfare Institute, Bombay, writes:—

As per letter No. 1631|135 dated the 23rd instant, from the Secretary, Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, the following gentlemen are requested to be present to-day (Monday) at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Mill-owners' Association Office, Temple Bar Building, opposite King's Statue, Esplanade Road, Fort, to constitute the deputation on behalf of the Tenants' Welfare Institute:—

MEMBERS OF DEPUTATION.

Messrs. Arthur C. Warner, E. Woodfall, Narayan Rao Kulkerni, K. J. Dubash, S. A. Mantri, and S. S. Metha.

G. I. P. RY.-MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS

—:o:—

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Lahore Express	6-00
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Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-00
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Poona Mail	11-35
Poona Express	12-30
Nagpur Express	14-30
Punjab Mail	15-00
Poona Express	19-15
Madras Express	21-05
Departures.	**H. M.**
Poona Express	7-45
Madras Express	8-15
Poona Express	14-15
Punjab Mail	15-15
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-00
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SIMLA & WHITEHALL STAND UNITED

—:o:—

"Strong Man's Rule and No Nonsense"

LONDON, Aug. 25

Explanation is due, says the London Correspondent of Free Press of India, for the victory which the Government of India has won in securing a change of the legislative Rules notwithstanding the press reports to the contrary. Optimistic reports were based on the impressions which the members of the Assembly and Labour friends of India who interviewed Mr. Benn and Dr. Drummondshiels carried. And the sense of reassurance which these optimistic impressions spread led to the general assumption that the Labour Government could be taken to have prevented at least one attempt at a gross misuse of the rule-making powers.

FORCES OF REACTION.

But the optimists ignored the forces of reaction which are entrenched in Whitehall. In regard to the virtual dismissal of Lord Lloyd what strengthened the hands of Mr. Henderson was the support which he received for his action not only from the files of Foreign Office which disclosed the differences between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lloyd, but also from the experts who run the office and who are enviled at the Tory section of press as having abetted the Labour Government to hound Lord Lloyd out of office to satisfy a grudge which the service officials had at the selection of a non-service man for the prize post as the High Commissioner of Egypt.

SIMLA AND WHITEHALL UNITED.

Whatever the exact degree of the influence exercised by the service men in regard to Lord Lloyd's recall, it is recognised on all hands that as far as the India Office was concerned there was a good deal of common ground between Simla and Whitehall on political issues. Further if at all those who rule the Simla Secretariat had ardent supporters rather than critics of the policy which has been followed by Simla all along culminating in the open conflict with the President, the public admonition of Chair by the Viceroy and the threat to change the Rules. In a matter of this nature what counts is not evidently so much what the individual heads of departments hold as what corporate bodies which they lead hold. Lord Irwin had to be guided by the Executive Council as the rule making powers are not prerogatives of the Governor-General but the Governor-General-in-Council. Similarly once the Governor-General-in-Council decided that changes must be made it has to receive the sanction of not the Secretary of State, but of the Secretary of State-in-Council. It is not at all within the discretion of either the Viceroy or the Secretary of State to act on their individual judgments. The Government of India Act clearly lays down that the power of making rules shall be exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and that sanction shall be given or withheld by the Secretary of State-in-Council. The change in the rules which has been effected represents the triumph, really speaking, of the system over individuals unless one is to assume that those good men belonging to the Assembly and the Labour Party who came away with optimistic views were easily taken in. But enquiries elicit that one is nearer the truth in regarding the whole chapter as triumph of the system rather as a calculated practice of sophistry on the part of the holders of high office.

STRONG MAN'S RULE.

The question may be asked in India as to what Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council did when it was within their competence to put the Indian point of view. All that I am permitted to state that just as one Indian member at least in the Executive Council of the Governor General warned the Government of folly of the Simon Commission there was at least one dissentient: but the majority in the India Council is always a standing majority in favour of the strong man's rule and no nonsense.—Free Press.

THE HOUSE OF TATAS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your leaderette of to day under the above heading you blame the Indian capitalists unjustly. They would have joined the Tatas if they had been approached. Of course, before joining they would have required to be assured that in future they also will be consulted and it will not be allowed to the Tatas to manage as they liked and also that the top-heavy expenses will be curtailed and unnecessarily foreigners on huge salaries will not be retained. It is the Tatas who are to blame for not keeping "Indian Industries in Indian hands." If a list was prepared of persons in the employ of the Tatas drawing Rs. 500 or above, it will be seen how many of these are non-Indians. Let the Tatas improve in these things, then Indian capitalists will come to their help as they did before.—Yours, etc.,

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GANDHIJI AND THE PRESS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you permit one who has always tried to interpret Gandhi without insulting his spiritual personality (which "hundreds of well-wishers" are doing every minute) and who has taken a special pride in showing up all unfair attacks directed against the man and his philosophy, to enter a protest in regard to the Mahatma's public suggestion that certain news-agencies should warn their reporters that they would be fined or dismissed for repeated offences of the character I have described".

When the Mahatma says that "good faith and ignorance are no excuse" in reference to the nervous susceptibilities of his admirers (amongst whom I count myself), one feels overwhelmed with the sort of unnameable fear that Tow, the sweeper-boy must have felt when he was ordered by Dickens' police-man to "move on". I never imagined that the Mahatma would set aside his humanity and smother the fundamentals of, shall I say, British Law or Calvinism, either Sir, it is so unlike this philosopher of toleration and love whose souls soars above trivial things singing:

And what's the use
Of my abuse?

It's so unlike him altogether and so like our Honorary Magistrates and other awful gentry who invoke authority of some unrelenting, machine-like, dark, cruel God.

Allow me to shed a tear.—Yours, etc.,

"A JOURNALIST."

FROM ENGLISH COURTS

—:o:—

Dollar King in Murder Charge

WEALTH SHOULD NOT WEIGH WITH JUSTICE

Those given to the perusal of English papers must have noted with great satisfaction the following pronouncement of Mr. Justice Humphrey's in his summing-up to the Jury in the case in which Richard Joshua Reynolds, an American Millionaire was charged with the Manslaughter of Arthur Graham. The Crown alleged that Reynolds, while under the influence of drink, drove a car into a motor cycle which Graham was riding. Graham was fatally injured.

WEALTH AND JUSTICE.

Mr. Justice Humphreys in the course of his summing-up said to the Jury:—

"With regard to this man's wealth, you ought not to make the slightest difference in the way in which you look at this case from the fact that he is a very rich man. If he has used some of his wealth in order to behave generously to the widow of the man whose death he is charged with "he has done no more than the law could compel him to do." (Quoted are ours) you will try him just as you would a London Costermonger charged with knocking somebody down through driving a cart furiously."

His Lordship's English may be rather complicated for a judicial pronouncement but the implications are sufficiently clear. There ought not to be one law for the rich and another for the poor.

A FAMOUS PATHOLOGIST'S EVIDENCE.

Referring to the evidence of Sir Bernard Spilsbury the world famous pathologist Mr. Justice Humphreys said that he thought it time to intervene when he (Sir Bernard) was asked whether a man inside the car would have been likely to have heard the impact with Graham's motor cycle.

"It is highly undesirable" said the Judge that an acknowledged expert in medicine, as Sir Bernard is, should attempt to become an expert in matters of which he has no more experience than anybody else including members of the Jury.

"Sir Bernard said that on that point he was only speaking as a member of the public. His evidence as a member of the public is no more valuable than that of a shoeblack and I think his evidence should be confined to medical matters on which he speaks with such acknowledged authority."

Sir Bernard Spilsbury is Pathologist to the Home Office and Lecturer in Special Pathology 1st Bart. Holomew's Hospital. He is acknowledged to be the greatest pathological expert in England with the possible exception of Dr. Bronte. He has testified for the Crown in innumerable murder cases and sent innumerable murderers to their doom.

RETIRING PARTNER'S LIABILITY

—:o:—

PRIVY COUNCIL'S RULING

There has been a considerable flutter in business circles owing to the recent decision of the Privy Council in "Jwaladutt Pillani vs. Bansilal Motilal." The facts of the case are:—Bansilal brought a suit against (1) The Wadia Woollen Mills and (2) the Firm of Hoosenbhoy Pillani Wadia & Co. to recover a sum of Rs. 2 lacs and interest thereon due under a Promissory Note dated April 3, 1924 and signed by the Company and Firm. The Promissory Note was executed in renewal of a previous note for the same principal sum dated April 3, 1923 and signed by the same parties.

The suit was defended only by the Appellant Pillani who while admitting that he was a partner in the said firm of Hoosenbhoy Pillani Wadia & Co. at the date of the first note and therefore liable in respect thereof pleaded that before the date of the renewed note he had retired from the firm and had given public notice of his retirement and that therefore he was not liable to Bansilal under the renewed note.

It was not disputed that the appellant did in fact retire from the firm before the date of the renewed note or that he gave notice of his retirement in the Bombay Government Gazette and various local newspapers; but Bansilal was not aware thereof and Pillani's name was in fact retained as part of the style of the said firm in which the renewed note was signed. The appellant attempted to prove that the respondent had express notice of his retirement, but this was negatived by the trial Judge and his finding on this head was not challenged in appeal.

THE DEFENCE OF APPELLANT.

The Defence of the appellant was based on the terms of Sect. 264 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 which is as follows:—

"Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution."

The appellant argued that "persons" included both old and new customers and that though the section is expressed in a negative form there must be extracted therefrom the positive proposition that persons will be affected by a dissolution of which public notice has been given. Against that it was urged that the section was merely negative and must be strictly limited to what it says, which is the effect of the dissolution of the firm on the rights of persons dealing with it, but not on the liabilities of the firm to the persons so dealing.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S RULING.

Their Lordships of the Privy Council held that in the absence of actual notice, old customers of a partnership are not affected by dissolution of the firm and the retirement of a partner even though public notice of the dissolution has been given as provided for by Section 264 of the Indian Contract Act. Accordingly the retiring partner is liable to the old customers of the firm in respect of liabilities incurred by the firm after his retirement when they had no express or specific notice of such retirement.

ABNORMAL COST OF LITIATION

—:o:—

ENGLISH JUDGE'S STRICTURES

In mail week in a case before the Court of Appeal Mr. Roland Olivier read the following estimate of the costs of the trial which the Solicitors for one of the defendants (in a slander case now pending) had prepared:—

Discovery £5-10-0
Interrogatories £10-3-0.
Costs of trial including instructions on brief £60-0-0.
Brief fee for leader £80-0-0.
Brief fee for Junior Counsel £53-0-0.

In the case of the other defence the largest of the figures were:—

Leading Counsel £100-0-0.
Junior Counsel £70-0-0
Instructions on Brief £75-0-0.

Lord Justice Scrulton: In my time the proper fee for a leading Counsel in such a case would have been £10 and £2 for a consultation. It is perfectly preposterous to say that in an English Court the proper fee for a leading Counsel in such a case is £100. There may be leaders so good that clients will pay £100 for them. But to say that you cannot come to Court without paying £170 to Counsel and £70 to solicitors is outrageous.

His Lordship in dismissing the appeal on other grounds added that it was a matter which required serious public attention if it were suggested that in a small slander action the defendants must pay the ridiculous figure for costs mentioned above. One of the defendants said that he proposed to pay a leader £100 a Junior £70 and to charge £75 for the costs of preparing a brief. The other defendant was not quite to generous. He proposed to pay a leader £80 a Junior £53 and £66 for instructions on brief.

If that were the standard of legal remuneration continued his Lordship, the Law Courts would close at a very early stage because the costs of litigation set up by the legal profession would be so extravagant that ordinary people could not get Justice in the Law Courts. Those figures were not the standard allowed by the Taxing Master. If they were, the sooner the practice was altered the better. If it had been a question of amount he should have thought that the estimate put forward for costs was grossly extravagant and ought not to have been acted on by any official of the Court.

His Lordship's comments may, perhaps, also be applied to the state of affairs prevailing in Indian courts.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

CANCELLATION OF SIR C. V. RAMAN'S LECTURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

As Sir C. V. Raman has been detained in Mysore owing to illness, his lecture on "Matter and Radiation" which was to have been delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay on Tuesday, the 27th August, is cancelled.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 25th August 1929.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1929.

Warning from Bardoli

—:o:—

The published correspondence between Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Hon. Sir J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member of the Bombay Government, reveals the possibility of a renewal of Satyagraha in Bardoli. Mr. Patel's letters bring to the notice of Government what seem to be palpable errors in the constructive proposals of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee and the injustice of denying to the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas the benefit of even the proposed land revenue reform legislation. One of the more important errors noticed y Mr. Patel in the Committee's report after a most searching examination is that the discredited theory of basing land assessment on rents is largely relied upon by the Committee in spite of its own clear admission that "the proportion of the whole area of Bardoli taluka covered by the statistics would fall from the alleged figure of one-third to something between one-ninth and one-twelfth." Mr. Patel further points out that the Committee's proposals have been based not even on the scanty rental data—available in the taluka—but on the much scantier data collected by the Commissioners in respect of only 40 out of 137 villages in the Bardoli taluka and in some cases on the data for one single year. The Revenue Member denies that there are any palpable errors in the Committee's findings and that in any case "Government accepted these proposals in their totality unhesitatingly and without reference to the question whether or not the considerations on which this reduction of revenue was based were valid and so acceptable to them." He expects "the same degree of acceptance on the part of the landholders" of Bardoli. This point Mr. Patel finally concedes not because the landholders have no grievance but because he recognises that there must be some finality somewhere and that "it is hardly a healthy sign that the ryots should always have to resort to direct action to bring home to Government even cases of apparent injustice and hardship."

It must be noted, however, that Mr. Patel accepts the Committee's recommendations on the clear and express understanding that Bardoli and Chorasi should not be denied the benefit they may be entitled to under the proposed land revenue legislation. We fail to see why these two talukas, which have done so much and suffered so much for the principle of land revenue reform, should be penalised by being excluded from the possible benefits of the new legislation. It is sheer cussedness on the part of Government to say that they "are not prepared at present to give an undertaking that the revision settlements of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas as modified by the acceptance by Government of the Committee's recommendations, will be further revised in the light of such land revenue legislation as may, at some future date, be passed by the Council." In these circumstances Mr. Patel has no alternative but to warn Government that "should the contemplated settlements arising out of the proposed new legislation be beneficial to Bardoli and Chorasi if it was made applicable to them, in justice to these poor cultivators, he would be bound to press for retrospective effect being given to such legislation so far as these talukas are concerned. even though it may be at the risk of a revival of Satyagraha." We trust Government will not persist in their unreasonable attitude and that the new Land League will be at least as active in Bardoli as in other parts of the Presidency.

President's Powers

—:o:—

The September session of the Legislative Assembly promises to be unusually exciting. Apart from the question of Reforms which is likely to come up before the session in one form or other, there is now the live question of the President's powers of regulating the Assembly's business with special reference to the discussion on the Public Safety Bill. A few days ago the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India", who was evidently misinformed, hazarded the report that the Secretary of State had turned down some amendments of the Assembly rules, proposed by the Government of India, regarding the President's powers, on the ground that the amendments were "contrary to all usages of Parliamentary procedure and dignity". Now a notification in the "Gazette of India" published last week reproduces the text of a new Rule which has been added to the Rules of the Assembly, and which runs as follows: "The President shall not have or exercise any power to prevent or delay the making or the discussion of any motion relating to a Bill or to refuse to put, or delay the putting of, the question on any such motion, unless such power is expressly conferred on him by, or such a motion or discussion or the putting of such question, as the case may be, is expressly prohibited or directly precluded by any provision of the Government of India Act, these Rules, or Standing Orders." The only way to reconcile this Rule with the "Times of India" correspondent's report is to suppose that the Government of India wished to go farther but were prevented. The new Rule itself is a frivolous encroachment on the inherent powers of the President of any Legislature conducted on Parliamentary lines. But will it help Government to proceed with the Public Safety Bill in the September session so that, if passed, it may replace the Public Safety Ordinance which expires in October next, We doubt very much. A Standing Order expressly provides that a member of the Assembly shall not refer to any matter that is "sub judice". And a reasonable discussion of the Bill is impossible so long as the Meerut Trial is on. In view of this Order, the President whose sole responsibility to interpret the Rules or Standing Orders is not challenged by any one, will be perfectly justified in again ruling out further discussion of the Bill at the present time. His power to do so is unaffected by the new Rule.

And, as some member of the Assembly is reported to have put it, "Government have changed the Rule but not changed the President." It is much to be doubted, therefore, whether Government would venture to proceed with the Public Safety Bill and whether they could even, if they would. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note, some members of the Legislature are investigating whether the new Rule, purporting as it does to deprive the President and also the Assembly of their inherent right to check or prevent abuse of forms and procedure of the House, is not against all constitutional usage and practice as obtain in countries where Parliamentary Government exists and therefore "ultra vires." There can be no doubt in this matter. The Rule is an insult to the Assembly and the latter, if it has any regard for its self-respect, must denounce it. The "Leader" regards the promulgation of the Rule as a betrayal of popular rights by the Labour Government. Did our Liberal contemporary expect the Labour Government to behave better than its predessor? If it did so, we can only say that greater disillusionments are in store for it.

IRELAND AND INDIA,
—:o:—
AN OBJECT LESSON

(By Bernard Houghton)
(Special To The "Bombay Chronicle").

It is a far cry from Limerick to India. Yet the opening of Shannon Power Scheme by President Cosgrave is in more sense than one an object-lesson and a spur for national aspirations. The power plant at Arduancrusha will provide electric power and lighting for the entire Free State. It marks a turning point in the history of Ireland—its conversion from an agricultural country, one which relies on the produce of the fields and meadows, to a land depending on the produce of the machine. In the former condition, at best, only moderate prosperity is possible, even with modern methods of tillage and of marketing, and with artificial manures. The latter system forms at once the treasure-house and the strength of the leading nations of the world. Now it is certain that the Shannon Power Scheme would never have seen the light but for the emancipation of Ireland from the miser's clutch of Britain. The policy of Britain, whenever she had the power, has been to utilise subject countries on the one hand as sources of raw material and food, and on the other as markets for her manufactures. Irish cattle, Irish eggs and butter were welcome, but directly formerly, and indirectly of recent years, she has discouraged the development of Irish industries. Ireland must on no account compete with the factories which form the soul of the British Ruling Class.

THE USE OF FREEDOM.

After what was practically a civil war, Ireland has won virtual independence, and the first use she has made of her freedom has been this great hydro-electric plant that is centred at Arduancrusha, by the old world town of Limerick. This undertaking is a happy augury for her future because it proves that her Government has a true understanding of modern economics and a wide vision for the requirements of the land. Everywhere to-day hydro-electric plants spring up like mushrooms. The United States, commencing with the Niagara Falls Scheme, has led the way in many giant installations, but several countries in Europe are well to the fore. Southern France and Northern Italy make use of the power respectively from the Pyrannaes and the Alps; Switzerland from a play ground is changing into a manufacturing centre; great plans are under way in Russia, Poland, Germany and elsewhere.

INDIA LAGS BEHIND.

Despite her magnificient resources in water-power, India lags far behind in this new in-

(Continued on Page 9.)

BRITISH UNITY.
—:o:—
UNITED FRONT AGAINST INDIA

(By AN INDIAN.)

If the British Government in India is tenacious to keep its privileges and positions as also the British element in all departments of service, the British commercial interests in this country are more than wide awake when it concerns their interests. The latest instance is the very loud cry that has been raised in the letter addressed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to all members of the British Parliament and to numerous public bodies in Great Britain. That letter is intended to secure the rejection of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Probably this is the first time that an exclusive reservation for Indian interests has been demanded. In so far as the development of industries in this country is concerned there can be no two opinions that the people of this country, whether Moderates, Extremists or even revolutionary, are behind it. The British commercial interests are already getting apprehensive, even at this stage. When we consider that the British interests whenever they took a united action have succeeded in this country, the time is come when in every matter concerning the national interests of this country we should also make a united stand against such vested opposition.

PATRONISING TONE.

The whole letter of the Associated Chambers of Commerce breathes a high patronising tone towards the Indian people. The following sentence is very significant:

"That they (British commercial community) are also not opposed to Indians being awarded increasing opportunities of participating in existing industries which have been built by European enterprise".

May we know one industry in which Indians have been allowed participation in the real sense of the term? Whereas if the truth were to be told the position in this country has always been such that the British interests have been openly discouraging Indian industries and Indian institutions and the latest instance is the opposition of British Exchange Banks to Indian Insurance Companies. Many times in this paper statements have appeared how foreign Exchange Banks have been systematically discouraging their constituents from taking policies of Indian Insurance Companies. This being the real situation, how can there be any hope of British and Indian commercial interests working hand in hand for the interests of this country?

WANTED A CHANGE OF HEART.

From the nature of things it is impossible for the practical Britisher to forget his own country and look to the prosperity of India. Human nature being what it is, we have to take the people as we find them and judge them by their actions. If we use this criterion in regard to the attitude of the British commercial interests towards Indian industrial development we regret to say that so far nothing has happened to show that they are looking with very friendly eyes on the development of Indian industries. What is required to-day from the British community in this country, whether belonging to Government or to business is a real change of heart. Loud cries of the kind that they have raised may, perhaps, do them temporary good, as it has happened in the past. But the more India is driven back to poverty, the more is the chance of a united India rising together to protect Indian interests to the exclusion of all other interests and then it will be too late for British or any other interests to come even to a friendly understanding. It is to be hoped British commercial interests in this country will realise that they are here to help themselves and to help the country from which they are earning their profits and that there is enough and more room in this country for all interests if they only work together for the ultimate benefit of this country.

Notes of the Day

India in England.

Impressions of Indian visitors to England about the political situation have to be taken with reservations, but they are not without some value. The impressions of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, the Labour leader of Madras, who returned to India last week after a tour in England and the Continent, are of special interest because he has had, through the aid of Mrs. Beasant, rare opportunities of coming in intimate contact with influential Labour leaders of Britain. He thinks that in authoritative circles in London the general desire is to come to terms with Gandhiji and Pundit Motilal Nehru. But, he adds; it would be a mistake to under-rate the strength of the massed forces which are hostile to our aspirations in England. It may be said, however, that even the British masses can be trusted to choose the lesser evil when they are face to face with two. We welcome the propaganda now being carried on by the Commonwealth of India League in England. But it is more vigorous work done here that will induce the British to make the right choice.

True Function of a University.

In his Convocation address at the Mysore University Sir C. V. Raman did well to stress the first and foremost object of a University, namely, to draw together people of diverse cultures and create among them bonds of sympathy for common cultural and social ideals. "A truly cultured man", he said, has no use for dogmatisms, fanaticisms, or unreasoning beliefs or prejudices of any kind. A University ceases to be a temple of learning and becomes a breeding place for the microbes of ignorance if it leads itself to the propagation of the religious antagonisms and of the communal jealousies that disfigure the public life of our country at the present time. "Despite the existence of several denominational Schools, colleges and even Universities in this country, it must be conceded that Indian Universities have been so far remarkably immune from communal prejudices and antagonisms. And it should be first duty of every educationists to see that the very springs of culture are not polluted.

Malaria Commission.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations, which arrived in Bombay on Friday, visits this country at an opportune time when several provinces have undertaken a vigorous campaign against malaria. The Commission was constituted in 1923 mainly to ascertain, for the benefit of some malaria stricken and comparatively poor countries of Eastern Europe, what were the cheapest and most effective methods at present known of dealing with malaria. It consists of recognised malaria experts and it has already visited several countries, Italy, Spain and the United States. The researches and final conclusions of these experts will no doubt be of invaluable benefit to India though in their modesty they claim to have come here more to learn than to teach. The press interviews some of the visitors have so far given show that they are in full sympathy with the anti-malaria campaign inaugurated by the Bombay Corporation. We trust the exchange of ideas between the Commission and malarial workers in this country will result in some real benefit to this country and other malaria-ridden countries of the world.

Hindu Sangathan.

The forthcoming session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference to be held at Dacca under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar promises to be a remarkable one, to judge from the draft resolutions submitted to the Conference by the Bengal Hindu Sabha many of these resolutions mark a notable advance in the direction of social and religious reform among Hindus. If they are adopted by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, they should go a long way in evolving a true Hindu Sangathan, based on social justice, for which we have always pleaded. The more important resolutions recognize "the complete social equality of all castes, and declare that "women have equal social and religious and political rights with men", and that all Hindus, including the so-called untouchables, have every right to enter every public place including a public place of Hindu worship. Some of the draft resolutions are of a controversial character but we hope the Conference will be animated as much by the ideal of national unity as of Hindu unity.

A Thought For The Day.

"Let us conceive of the whole group of civilized nation as being for intellectual and spiritual purposes one great confederation, bound to a joint action and working towards a common result; a confederation whose members have a due knowledge both of the past out of which they all proceed, and of one another."

—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

NEWS & VIEWS BY AIR MAIL

—:o:—

G. B. S. At Labour Summer School

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The proceedings in the Committee of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad illustrate in striking fashion the curious position now occupied by Mr. Gandhi. He is no longer dictator of the Congress, or even leader of a powerful majority. He was obliged to announce that the policy for which he now demands support is a compromise between himself and the Swarajists, led by Pundit Motilal Nehru.

Last winter Mr. Gandhi, pressed by the Young Independence Party, proclaimed that if Dominion status were not conceded by the British Government before the end of this year the movement of "mass civil disobedience"—that is, the national boycott—would be revived, and it was implied that a declaration of independence would be the logical result.

The meeting on Sunday revealed serious differences of opinion, especially about the withdrawal of all Congress members from the Legislative Councils by December 31. The Committee declined to decide this important question, preferring that it should be determined by the Congress itself. The Indian leaders are fully aware that the Swarajist ranks are split upon two fundamental issues—first, the Gandhist principle of non-violence, which the younger element has rejected, and, secondly, the new cry for independence, which both Mr. Gandhi and Pundit Motilal regard as futile.—"Manchester Guardian."

—:o:—

INDIAN REFORMS

The following letter appears in the London Times:—

Sir,—Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan's letter in the "Times" of July 27 raises very interesting questions, and I ask your permission to make a few submissions in regard to them. Sir Zulfiqar should bear in mind the unique importance of the present moment and try to do what he can to discover a way out of the present difficulty. Mere destructive criticism will be of no avail; he should come out into the open with constructive suggestions.

I shall be more than grateful if he will tell the British public whether Musulmans do or do not want Dominion Status for India. While giving his answer he will not forget, I hope, the resolutions passed by practically all the important and recognized Musulman political organisations in favour of India acquiring Dominion status. What are the conditions on which he would like to get Dominion status for India? Is it not a fact that there is a large body of Musalman opinion in favour of the Nehru Report? Let him remember the incidents of the last Delhi Conference. Is it not a fact that the opposition of an important and influential section of Mussalmans to the Nehru Report would vanish at once, if their views as regards representation and some other matters of detail were accented? Sir Zulfiqar's partiality for the conference of 1929 has led him into a gross exaggeration which will amuse all those who know the truth. Is it not a fact that important sections kept away from this conference, over which his Highness the Aga Khan presided? By what process of election or selection were the representatives sent to the conference, and who gave them the right to speak on behalf of the entire Muslim population?

My colleague—I hope he will forgive my saying so—has chosen the curious method of appealing to Hindus in India through an English journal in London. He will greatly clarify the position if he will not content himself with vague generalities. He will help the Hindu as well as the British public a great deal if he will tell us what he means by saying that: "In order to build a just and strong constitution in India it is necessary to use the materials which are in our hands rather than to seek contruction on theories which are inapplicable under present conditions." Does it mean that India at present should be content merely with provincial autonomy, and continue to adore Dominion Status as a far and distant ideal? He asks Hindus to "listen to reason"; he will place them under an obligation by telling them wherein lies "reason."

I am, your obedient servant,
(Munshi) ISWAR SARAN, Member,
Legislative Assembly, India.
Carlton Mansions, 14, Pall Mall
S. W. 1.

A SKETCH OF BERNARD SHAW

Minnie Palister writes in "New Leader":—

It is always surprise to see a much caricatured man in the flesh. It is quite a shock to discover that he has a face, and not a caricature of a face. Still more surprising is it to discover that he is a normal human being instead of a bundle of exaggerated vices or stupidities, follies or cynicisms his cartoonists have represented him to be.

G. B. S., one of the most adored, the most detested, the most caricatured men in the world, strolls into the room where the students await him.

"A school-boy figure" in a grey Norfolk suit and hand-knitted stockings, which are either a very extraordinary shade of green or black which has turned green with wear. (Probably the latter. He's rich enough to be able to wear shabby stockings.) The head and beard familiar in a hundred drawings and photographs, the queer, long nose and twinkling eyes, are all according to schedule.

But one is not prepared for the overwhelming sense of gentle kindliness and tolerance. One expected the brilliance of a rapier, keen and bright, but rather cruel; but there is an air almost of diffidence about this flesh-and-blood Shaw. He has the humility which almost invariably goes with genius and great knowledge.

He proceeded to talk to us for nearly two hours in a voice which began to show signs of long years of the superhuman task of trying to make people think intelligently. His ideas poured out of a mind which was obviously as fresh as paint, his long, slender fingers every now and then pointing the moral.

At the end of it he put on a hat funny enough to be worn by Winston Churchill and the most amazing pair of blue and grey check gloves ever manufactured since the world began, and folded himself into a toy car which, after a lot of coaxing, bore him off to his vegetarian lunch.

Dear St. Bernard Shaw—gallant and indomitable! What do we all owe to you? You do not tell the truth; you do something far more valuable, you make us see the truth for ourselves.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

ENROL YOURSELF TO-DAY

at

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2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

LATE MR. RAMNARAYAN RUIA

—:o:—

PROMINENT CITY BUSINESSMEN ATTEND FUNERAL

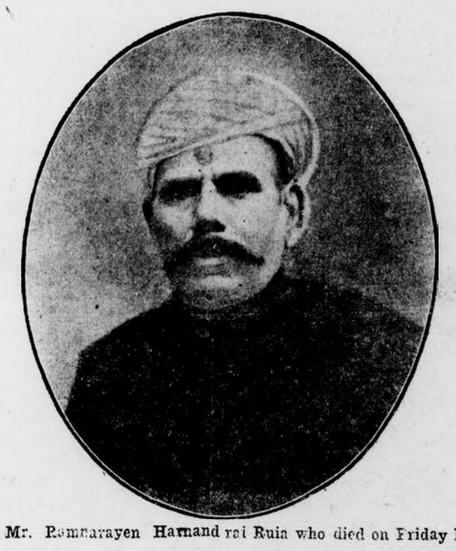
Seth Ramnarayen Harnandrai Ruia, a Marwari multi-millionaire died in the afternoon of Friday last in Poona, where he was staying for some months past due to his suffering from Asthma and heart-trouble. The body was brought from Poona to Bombay in a motor. In addition to Marwari merchants, other influential businessmen of all communities and creeds attended the funeral which started from his bunglow at Walkeshwar, late in the evening. Prominent among the mourners were Seth Jamnalal Bajaj—the deceased's esteemed friend—Raja Govindlal and Narayanlal Piti, Mr. R. Birla, who came specially from Poona, Mr. Srinivas Bajaj, Mr. Keshavdeo Nevatia and others.

The deceased leaves behind him his widow, four sons and a daughter besides a large circle of friends from all communities to mourn his loss.

GREAT LOSS TO BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

—:o:—

At a meeting held on Saturday the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd. passed a resolution expressing their sense of heartfelt grief over the sad demise of the late Seth Ramnarayen Ruiya, J.P. The late Mr. Ruiyaji was a highly successful business man of Bombay.



Late Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandrai Ruia who died on Friday last.

He was noted for his magnificent donations, successful business career, innumerable sacrifices and services to the public cause. He was a founder member of the Chamber, and also its president for a number of years. The great loss, caused to the business community and specially to the Marwadi community is irreparable. The Board pray that Providence may grant abiding peace to the departed soul and strength to the bereaved family.

The Board has directed that in memory of the late Mr. Ruiya, the registered office of the Chamber and all business viz Hundi Chithi and other Sharafi business, etc. of the members of the Chamber should remain closed to-day (Monday),.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

—:o:—

The Marwadi Vidyalaya will remain closed to-day (Monday), in honour of the memory of Seth Ramnarayen H. Ruia, J.P., President Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay. He was one of the founders of the institution and its Trustee since 1912.

A condolence meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2-30 p.m. in the Vidyalay Hall. R. S. Seth Rangnath Bajaj, Vice-President, will preside.

All the ex-students and the well-wishers of the institution are requested to attend.

COTTON BROKERS' SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Cotton Brokers and Cotton Mukadam's Association writes:—

"Both forward and ready cotton business will be closed to-day (Monday) as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai.

PREMIER'S RETURN TO LONDON

—:o:—

Not on Cabinet Mission

DOWNING STREET MEETING ONLY A "TETE-A-TETE"

LONDON, Aug 25.

After his return to Downing Street Premier MacDonald received several callers including Lord Thomson, Lord Parmoor, Alexander, first Lord of Admiralty and Mr. Shaw Secretary for War.

Interviewed by Reuter Mr. MacDonald denied that his return had been hastened by events at Hague or in Palestine. He said the gathering at Downing Street yesterday evening was by no means a Cabinet meeting. It was "just friendly conversation", in order to learn what had happened during his absence.—Reuter.

PROPOSED BELGAUM COLLEGE

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE FORMED

A meeting of the Managing Committee of K. U. Sangh, Belgaum, held on the 19th instant, has resolved to form a committee to carry on the propaganda work in favour of the college, proposed to be started by the K. L. E. Society, at Belgaum.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

"Resolved that an independent committee be formed of the following gentlemen to organise public support in favour of the college proposed to be started at Belgaum by the K. L. E. Society, with powers to co-opt members with its head office at Belgaum and that Mr. B. N. Datar be the chairman and Messrs. K. G. Gokhale and V. V. Patil be the secretaries."

MEMBERS:—Messrs. B N Datar (Chairman), K G Gejji, Belgaum, K G Warty, Gokak, V D Belvi, Chikodi, B K Dalvi, Belgaum, R B Gidad, Hubli, B V Jakati, Bail-Hongal, Vamanrao Jere, Athani, G M Deshpande, Ainapur, M P Patil, Hukeri, R R Diwakar, Dharwar, V B Puranik, Hubli, R S Halkatti, P G, Bijapur, Mohire, Editor, "K. Vaibhav", S R Mangalvedhe, Bijapur, M M Karki, Karwar, Yaji, Editor, "K. Dhureena," Kumta.

SECRETARIES:—Messrs. V. V. Patil and K. G. Gokhale.

SURAT STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

SURAT, Aug. 20.

At a meeting held in the Sarvajic Middle School, under the presidentship of Prof. M. P. Dave, the students of Surat have decided to start a Surat Students' Brotherhood. The meeting was largely attended and included many lady students. A temporary Committee, with Mr. M B. Chokhawala and Mr. M. B. Desai as Secretaries, has been appointed to draft constitution. The first meeting of the general body will meet next Sunday. Before long a library and a reading room, a gymkhana, will be opened and a bi-monthly will probably be started.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION'S

—:o:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS ENTERPRISE

GREATER COMFORTS AT CHEAPER RATES

During recent years British Railways have made strenuous efforts in the matter of publicity to regain some of their holiday traffic which has been wrested from them by motor competition. The success of these efforts has been largely due to the quotation of attractive concession fares and the running of special trains at high speed.

In India similar efforts are being made by the recently established Railway Publicity Departments and there is no doubt that this country offers a very much larger field for excursion traffic owing to the monopoly which the Railways have in the matter of long distance communications. One railway—the B. B. and C. I.—has recently contrived by means of special propaganda to obtain sufficient passengers to warrant the running of a special conducted tour comprising a large number of pilgrim centres in addition to a fortnight in the Valley of Kashmir. This train we understand will consist of 2nd and 3rd class passengers only and we are not surprised that the venture proved such a success ostensibly in our opinion by, virtue of the appreciable reduction in fares which has been quoted by the Railway Company. Apparently the authorities of the B B and C I. Railway are alive to the fact that holiday excursion traffic in India is likely to prove remunerative, and we consider that they are to be congratulated not only on having organised successfully this very comprehensive tour covering a period of six weeks but even more so far their enterprise in organising as they have done a special train for Third class pilgrims from Muttra to Ajmer. The latter train is a remarkable instance of what railways can do a short notice to provide the Third class passengers with greater facilities to visit the well-known places served by their system. Not only has the B. B. and C I Railway quoted attractive return concession fares by this special train which left Muttra on the 23rd instant, but they have also made special arrangements to run the train at Mail speed thereby affording an up-to-date service for pilgrim traffic which would not have been possible had they travelled by the ordinary passenger services.

SPECIAL ATTENDANT TO LOOK AFTER PASSEGERS' COMFORTS.

That the B. B. and C. I Railway authorities have shewn a genuine desire to provide amenities for their passengers is further evidenced by the fact that a train attendant has been deputed by the Company to look after the passengers on this special train and adequate arrangements to provide the passengers en route with drinking water, catering suitable to their requirements and assistance at their destination in obtaining the necessary road conveyances required to visit Pushkar, one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage to the Hindu community Special sanctity is attached by the orthodox Hindus to immersion in the waters of the Pushkar Lake and particularly if the immersion can be undertaken during the last five days of the Kartik month which falls in October or November. During the latter month Hindus come from great distances and in very large numbers to perform this important religious ceremony which coincides with the Fair held during this period when a very extensive trade is done in horses, camels and bullocks.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENTERPRISE

From information which we have received from the Publicity Officer, B B and C I Railway, it appears that the entire complement of the special train from Muttra to Ajmer and back is composed of pilgrims from all over India. These pilgrims it appears were attending the celebrated Hindola Fair at Muttra and had special facilities not been advertised by the Railway they would not otherwise have been able to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the sacred lake at Pushkar. The policy of the B B and C I Railway in this connection has been one of progressive enterprise and the response to their offer on the part of the traveling public has been amazing, thus confirming our opinion that the organisation of such special trains combined with the quotation of reduced concession fares is providing a long felt need in India. On enquiry it has been ascertained that 300 at least and possibly more Hindu passengers are availing themselves of this attractive opportunity to see Pushkar under what might be regarded as ideal conditions.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS & FLOOD RELIEF.

In response to the appeal of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, the Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association have contributed, in aid of the sufferers affected by the recent floods in Assam, a sum of Rs. 500 from the funds collected from its members. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal is requested by the Committee to distribute the said amount amongst the affected parts of the whole of Assam.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

—:o:—

How Horses are Shaping on the Track

(By "PILOT.")

OSBERSTOWN (Brace) and BASUTU (Donnelly) traversed six furlongs (from the nine to the three). A good display. Both must score this season.

In a mile gallop HIGHNESS (Barnett) went better than a stable-mate. One to follow.

QUI VIVE (Hoyt) had SHE MIGHT (Brace) beaten in a dash over six furlongs on the sand track. Back her again.

MARIO (A C Walker) was at a slight advantage over BLANCHAILLES (Riding Boy) in a fast gallop over the "six." A good track horse.

LIPSTOWN (Bowley) and QUICK TOY (McDonald) showed up well in a smart gallop from the "nine" to the "three" must win again.

DE BEERS II pleased in a striding mile gallop. A fit horse.

BALLINALEE (A. Sibbritt) and POLAND (Burn) impressed in a dash over six furlongs. Follow this pair.

SAXPENCE (Donnelly) assisted NORTH-WEST-PASSAGE (Brace) in a gallop over six furlongs. The pair finished level. Should pay to follow.

RIVERINE (A Sibbritt) failed to hold BENTOI (Burn) in a brisk mile gallop.

Keep an eye on WELL COPPED He had PENETRATE (Donnelly) well beaten in a mile spin.

STARBOARD (Behsman) accounted for FUN OF THE FAYRE (Riding Boy) in a rattling mile gallop.

THRIFTY JEAN (Morris) showed too much speed for FIONNUALA (Reynolds) when the pair contested six furlongs.

BAYONNE (A Sibbritt) and EASTERN BLOOM (Burn) pleased in a dash over six furlongs up the hill.

JODI (Bowley) covered a mile in fine style. Fit and well.

Obaid took SHEEMA over ten furlongs at a smart pace. Moved attractively.

MANSOOR BEG (Burn) had ROYAL (Sibbritt) for company in a mile gallop. Both are in fine trim.

FUNNY FACE (Hoyt) went smartly for a mile.

RADHA'A (Riding Boy) had an easy mile gallop. Looks well.

LUCKY STAR (Behsman) was paced by AVAR (Riding Boy) over a mile. The former will bear watching.

HARSAK (Hoyt) was a trifle better than MUKDEN in a mile spin. Give him another chance.

PRINCE EDWARD (Townsend) galloped resolutely over a mile.

YUVARAJ (Perkins) was much too good for SAIF (Clarke) in a mile gallop.

MY HOPE (C Hoyt) outpaced another over a mile. Should be seen to advantage again.

BALLARD (Perkins) proved superior to MY BOW (Clarke) when the pair traversed a mile.

The following have given satisfaction in their work:—DHIDHA'A MANECK BEG, KADIR HAJAZ, MASHAL, MUYASSAR and ARABIA.

For your notebook:—AGILITY, ROMANESCO, FRIAR GATE, BLACKBERRY, DESERT SUN.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN INDIAN HOME

—:o:—

Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya Anniversary

"Scientific and highly developed music was an integral part of of ancient Indian culture. The Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya among other institutions has been striving to popularise this divine art and help music to regain its lost place in every Indian home." This was the well merited tribute paid by Mr. B. G. Kher to Mr. Baburao Gokhale, Principal of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, presiding over the third anniversary of the School, held in the Blavatsky Hall, Bombay, on Saturday evening. A thoroughly representative and cosmopolitan gathering including a large number of ladies witnessed the function. The fact that well known musicians like Prof. Vyas, Mr. Govindrao Tembe, Prof. Deodhar and Prof. Kapileshwari were present on the occasion was an indication of the popularity of the school.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.

An excellent programme of music, vocal and instrumental, was first provided by the pupils of the school. Master Janardhan a student of the school exhibited remarkable skill on the harmonium and "Jaltarang." Master Kara, hardly a seven-year old "kid" gave vocal music which evoked admiration. Mrs. Piroj-bai Dastur, a Parsi lady student of the school, sung a few Indian tunes and her rendering of the melodium "Jogya" was much appreciated. Besides this, other equally entertaining items were gone through.

OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Prof. Baburao Gokhale, the Principal of the institution then gave a brief history of the institution. One of the chief objects of the institution, said the Professor, was to impart scientific music to students at a cheap cost. The school had systematised Indian music and put it on a scientific basis as that advocated by the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, where the principal of the school had over ten years' teaching experience. The course was spread over three years and divided into three classes, namely, an elementary, second-grade and advanced classes. The school had made it a point not to admit more than a limited number of students so as to enable the teachers to give individual attention to the students.

MR. KHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his speech highly commended the work of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya. Music, he said, had an important place in ancient Indian culture. It knew no barriers of caste and creed and claimed devotees of every sect. After dwelling upon the need of introducing music on a larger scale and making it available even to the poor, Mr. Kher appealed to the audience to give every encouragement to the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ANTI-INDIAN GOVERNOR FOR PORTUGUESE INDIA

—:o:—

Foretaste of General Lopes' Policy

WEEDING OUT OF INDIANS FROM GOVT SERVICE

GOA, Aug. 25.

The new Governor of Portugese India, General Craveiro Lopes, reached Marmagoa yesterday coming straight from Lisbon in a French boat. The Portugese authorities in Goa are preparing an expensive reception for him for which some thousand rupees have been reserved. Rs. 40,000 have been cabled in advance to Lisbon to pay the travelling expenses of the new Governor and his staff.

Since his nomination, a strong anti-Indian policy has been started in Goa under his instructions. Most of the civil administrators who, since very long time were all Indians, have been dismissed and replaced by Eurasian Military people. The Margoa "Hospicio", a private charity institution founded by Indians under Government control and living out of the lottery income, is now under a Direction, almost entirely composed of Eurasians and Europeans, its elected Board of Directors composed of Indians having been removed. The Direction of Panjin "Assisstencia aos Indigentes" which also was elected and composed of Indians has been removed anl replaced by one with a majority of Eurasians. Only the "Santa Casa de Mesiricordia", another charity institution living on lottery income has been left its old Direction which has always been composed of Eurasions.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF EXILED LABOURERS

—:o:—

Goa Congress Committee's Startling Revelations

GOA, August 24.

In a statement to the Free Press, the Secretary of the Goa Congress Committee says:—

"Our enquiry, made among the Goa labourers, who have been recently repatriated from Assam Tea Plantations, especially through the efforts of our Committee, has brought to light some important facts, relating to the ways employed by the tea planters to recruit labour all over India and to the apalling conditions of life they lead under this disguised system of slavery.

Some of these labourers, mostly illiterate peasants, were sent, to the plantations, when very young, with the joint co-operation of the recuiting agency, situated in Dharwar, and the Portugese officials in Goa.

After travelling several days they were put to work in a plantation in Behali, belonging to a British Tea Company and, instead of some rupees which they were promised daily, they received only six annas or less for men and 4 annas for women, which does not represent half of the salary they earn in Goa. When they discovered that they were deceived, they tried to escape running away from the plantation but were easily caught, brought back, kept on rigorous watch and even severly punished. When they implored the Sahib to send them back home they were told that they must earn the money for their travelling expenses. But their salary was not even enough for daily meals. They were forbidden to send letters to their families: the guardians destroyed them, when found, and so their whereabouts were carefully kept secret and but for the intervention of our Committee, would have been kept there for ever.

All the people, who have been repatriated, have been infected with Malaria or Kalazar fever. One young man died in Assam. Two other people came back as physical wrecks.

One old woman, who ran away from one of these plantations, where some Goa labourers are still kept, and reached Goa some time before the repatriated labourers, after a long and adventurous voyage of six months confirmed what the others said. She said that they were prisoners for life, were terrorised by the brutality of the Sahebs, and were kept in a state of semi-starvation. They are all unanimous in stating that hundreds of people belonging to different parts of India are there in the same condition as themselves.

The authorities have done nothing in favour of the poor labourers and have not even punished its own subordinates who were found guilty of such behaviour. The repatriation is almost entirely due to the activities of the Congress organisation and to the Nationalist Press.

The Planters Recuriting Agency which has changed its Headquarters from Dharwar to Hubli, is reported to be still active, having tried recently by their usual methods to take more people from Goa. The Agency would have succeeded in making dupes of large number of people but for the timely action by the Congress workers.—Free Press.

HOW RUSSIA TREATS VAGRANT CHILDREN

—:o:—

GORKI COLONY IN MOSCOW

The Gorki Colony near Moscow was founded in 1924 to deal with the problem of the vagrant children, the orphans of the revolution, who lived by theft. The idea of the scheme was neither to coerce nor formally to correct, but to give the children a chance of growing into citizens. They might take the chance or they might leave it. They were to have freedom to come when they liked and to go when they liked, and absolute self-government while there. The colony has flourished, and now has a population of 300. Sixty per cent of this is boys between the ages of 18 and 22, the rest are either men over 22 or young children. There are 30 girls, half of them criminals, half merely vagrants.

The comrade who showed us round the colony cannot be called the head or principal, as no such person exists, but he does most of the administrative work and gives help and advice to all who ask it. The questions asked range from style of a new pair of trousers to the choice of a wife. He has three assistants. These men from time to time visit the prisons and tell the young people about the colony. They may give a boy a railway ticket to the nearest station, and he may say: "I won't come." They say: "Very well, don't." He says: "I won't come to-day, but I may come to-morrow." They say: "Come when you like," and it nearly always happens that he comes, to-day, or to-morrow, or the day after. When he arrives he has to be formally accepted by the general council, and this means that he must stand up and say what there is to be said for himself. Vagrant children not coming direct from prisons must prove their criminal past. He is perfectly free to go after a day, a week, or a year, if he does not like the place. Only 5 per cent go off secretly, and 5 per cent openly, stating the reason of their departure.

The colony is self-supporting, and has even made a profit which is used for extension work. The chief industry is the manufacture of sports, boots, skis, tennis rackets, etc. Work is also done in certain branches of the textile industry. Beside the colonists there are workers from the neighbouring villages. The boys receive a living wage out of which they pay a fixed sum for their board and lodging. When their holiday time comes they go off to whatever resort within their means pleases them. Some who have proved their worth become members of their trade union. Then they may easily go away and finds jobs in the great world, but mostly they prefer to stay on at the colony.

MARRIAGE BY PERMISSION ONLY.

Government is by means of a general council, with committees to deal with particular problems. No one may marry without the permission of the general council. Applicants for permission to marry have to prove that the match is suitable, economically and temperamentally. A married couple may have a cottage in the village, and do for themselves, or they may live in a special communal dwelling. I was told that a married pair usually begin in a cottage, but as they both work in the factories they generally quarrel over who shall do the housework, and finally remove into the communal household. If, in the course of time, it appears to the general council that a couple are temperamentally incapable of living together in peace and quietness, or that one party is misbehaving, the marriage has to be dissolved. As in the schools of the U. S. S. R., the principle of personal criticism is very important. Any member of the colony is at liberty to say publicly exactly what he thinks of any other member. They believe that the cultural standard of life must be raised, and that it cannot be raised, except by being brought to light and made subject to public control and criticism.

Drugs and alcohol are prohibited by a decision of the council. A member may not drink in the colony or out of it, or take a glass of beer with his long-lost father. Anyone who cannot abide by this resolution is expelled.

The colony is pleasantly situated in wooded country. Great clumps of silver birches wave above the factories, and a pretty little golden church looks down on the entirely godless children. The houses are large and airy. The food is good, and neatly if not elegantly served. The boys sleep in long dormitories which are decorated with jugs of flowers, green boughs, postcards, prints, and sketches made by the boys themselves. They have a swimming-pool, a kinema, and grounds for football and other games. There is a creche where the small children are cared for.

Now they have laid the foundations of one flourishing town these riff-raff are founding others. Six or seven communities of the same sort are being organised by the youths from the Gorki Colony.—The "Manches Guardian."

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"A TERROR IN TALUKA"

—:o:—

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. AMRATLAL SHETH

TALUKDARS ASK FOR SANCTION TO PROSECUTE

AHMEDABAD Aug. 24.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad heard to-day the application of three Talukdars of Dhandhuka Taluka asking the court for sanction to prosecute Mr. Amratlal Sheth, M.L.C., and seven others for instigating false cases against them. The counsel for the applicant said that Mr. Amratlal was a terror in the Taluka and he had instigated false cases against them.

Mr. Amratlal who appeared in person said that he had helped only financially a poor man who was a victim to the zoolum of big Talukdars. He believed then that the case was true.

The Judge remarked that he himself had tried the case and he found it was false.

Mr. Amratlal replied that poor villagers could not stand the cross-examination of the eminent counsel in the case.

The Judge reserved orders.—A. P.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN NASIK

—:o:—

DAMODHAR BHIMJI ORPHANAGE

NASIK Aug. 24

(From Our Correspondent.)

Through the efforts of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, and the help of a splendid donation of Rs. 10,000 received through Mr. L. R. Tairsee of Bombay, the above orphanage was started in Nasik under the management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society on 15th April 1927.

It is a well-known fact that institutions like these are badly needed in India to take care and bring up the hundreds of the orphans that otherwise would go on the streets. Pilgrimage centres like Nasik have their attractions but hence need them more. It is really a high form of charity to rear unclaimed and uncared for children and prevent their being permanently shut out from the light of the world by fallen mothers.

During the last two years the institution has reared and taken care of 38 children of different castes and from different places. The statistics show that Brahmin, Maratha, Guirati, Madrasi and Mahomedan children were admitted to the Institution and some of them belonged to distant places like Madras and the Punjab.

Fallen women expecting motherhood are also admitted free to the institution and every care is taken. They are besides given such education as reading and writing, needle work, tailoring and the like to enable them to be in possession of some art on which they can earn their living respectably.

It is an impressive sight to see the little innocent chidren doing their lessons, in their own little ways under the supervision of a kindly Matron.

Though institutions like these are badly needed, finance always is the "bnt" in the way of their growth and unless charitably inclined gentlemen of means make liberal donations, the field of utility remains limited. Subscriptions are therefore invited and will be thankfully received.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY

—:o:—

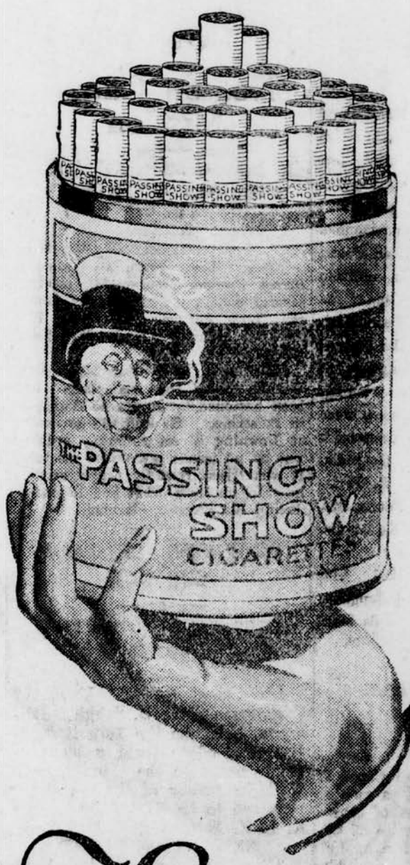
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In response to the advertisement calling on the public to subscribe for shares of the above Company, I applied for one share by paying the deposit of Rs. 25/ and asked for a copy of the Prospectus and Memorandum and articles of Association of the Company, but I got the reply that no Prospectus is issued and the Memorandum and articles of Association are not open for inspection by the public—even to those who have paid the deposits and applied for shares till shares are allotted when they are prepared to pay the usual fee of Re. 1 for inspection of the Articles; nor can the officials give me an idea as to the time they will take to reply to my application for shares.

It is unusual that a Company calling on the public to subscribe for shares should not make available to that investing public copies of Prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association as is invariably done by all limited Companies; to mention a recent instance the Associated Electric Companies (India) Ltd.,) have issued Prospectus and Memorandum of Association to the public. The Prospectus advertised in the Press does not give the usual particulars; it does not disclose the interest of the Directors and terms under which the Managing Agents were appointed.

Will the promotors of this Company lay aside the secrecy that is so much in evidence in their office, and take the investing public in confidence by allowing inspection of their Memorandum and Articles of Association enabling the investors to understand the constitution, objects etc., of the Company.—Yours, etc.,

'SCRUTATOR'.



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(3) (Adv.)

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A GLORIOUS CONSUMMATION

—:o:—

PREMIER MAHMOUD ON EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

FORCES INADEQUATE TO DEFEND CANAL

LONDON, Aug 25.

Alexandria.—At the official reception in honour of the return of King Faud and Premier Mahmoud Pasha from their European tour, the latter in a long speech stated that he had not intended to negotiate a settlement of the Egyptian question when he visited London because he was of opinion that time was not ripe, but he inferred from the tendencies of the British Government and the general situation that the precious opportunity had arrived to attempt to reach a general settlement and he would have been sinful and neglectful of his duties to have let such an opportunity pass. Therefore he did not hesitate to direct conversations to lay the foundation of a settlement on the basis of the four British reservations.

FOREIGN CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Reviewing the proposals Premier Mahmoud said the Egyptian forces were inadequate to the grave responsibility of defending the canal and, therefore, it was essential to accept foreign co-operation.

He believed that if a treaty was promulgated the bonds of friendship and co-operation would be loyally maintained and not half the period referred to in the project would have alapsed before Britain confided to Egypt the duty of the defence of the canal.

Referring to foreigners, Premier Mahmoud declared henceforth Egypt would become a most hospitable country to all dwelling in it and it would redouble its efforts for the welfare of the foreigners.

He concluded by sumitting the project to the nation, as a glorious consummation of many years' struggling.—Reuter.

MADRASA-I-RAUNAK-I-ISLAM

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Messrs. Abdul Karim A. G Khan, Shaik Abdul R. S. Suleman, Shaik A. S. Usman, Shaik A. S. Ismail, Shaik E. S. K. Alli, and Abdulla A. Latif appeal to their brethren in Islam:—"We residents of Kudal, Savantvadi State, are in pressing need of your sympathetic attention to the following appeal:—

Recently we had started a class room only bearing the above name in which knowledge (secular and religious) was imparted to 54 children. This class room is making rapid progress But unless a fund is built up it will become impossible for us to maintain this class room any longer. We intend the proceeds of this fund to be invested in some reliable securities and the accrued interest to be utilised towards the upkeep of the school we have in view. In view of these circumstances we earnestly appeal to your generosity to subscribe your mite towards this fund and allow the school to run its existence.

INDIAN STATE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

LONDON BRANCH OPENED.

The Secretary, Indian State Peoples' Conference writes:—

The Indian States' People's Conference have opened an Office in London at Dane's Inn House, 265, Strand W. C. 2. The London Office will concentrate in counteracting on the harmful propaganda carried on in England and on the continents of Europe and America on behalf of certain Princes and ruling Chiefs of India.

On drawing the attention of His Majesty's Government, Parliament, and the people of Great Britain to the grievances of the people of the Indian States and on enlisting the sympathy and support of the League of Nations for the cause of the people of the Indian States.

Mr. P. L Chudgar, Member of the Indian States' People's Delegation who is now in England, will be the Secretary.

THE IMMEDIATE WORK.

The immediate work which the office contemplates to take in hand is:—

(A) To organise a Parliamentary Committee of the Members of the House of Commons to look after the interests of the people of the Indian States; (B) To draw public attention in England and on the Continent to the serious allegations publically made against the conduct and administration of certain leading members of the Chamber of Princes.

All persons and organisations in the States of India are requested to send any matter they desire to be dealt with by the London Office to the Central Office of the Conference in Bombay, which, after making such enquiries as are deemed necessary, will forward it to the London Office for necessary action.

IRELAND AND INDIA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

dustrial revolution. Not only does Britain regard with a more than jealous eye the development of factories in India, as the passing of the Currency Act testify but in these days of her decline, she lacks the capital necessary for the purpose. She requires all that she can spare for rationalisation, for the new industries such as motor-cars and for electric power stations based on coal and for other British purposes. Yet on the provision of electrically drawn factories lies the real salvation of India. However devoted and unselfish be the motives of those who preach the cult of hand-looms, it is not hand-industry which can cure the poverty of India. No self-devotion can compete with the all-conquering machine. Those who are bemused by this doctrine would do well to recall that this year is numbered 1929 and not 1829. We cannot, even if we wished, put back the world a hundred years.

HARNESS THE WATER POWER

India whilst utilising to the utmost her resources of coal and oil, must build great reservoirs and harness for human needs the power latent in the thousand down-flowing columns of water. That will not of course jeopardise their use in agriculture; rather by stabilising, it will benefit the farmers and other users of water. Hydro-electric plants —there is the talisman which can industrialise India and raise wages from a fodder basis to the modicum for a decent self-respecting standard of life. No farmer can pay his labourers a pound a day. Ford can.

FREEDOM FIRST.

But in order to industrialise India, it is essential that India should be free. For one thing it is against the interests of Britain or of the British ruling class India will then manufacture her own cotton goods. Again Britain has no longer the capital necessary for this great industry, even if she had the will, because the surplus profits from her diminishing industries are required for other needs. In consequence the investments of British capital in India have fallen off heavily of recent years. So long as Britain governs India, so long will other capital and other technical advice be barred. Can one imagine, for instance, the Viceroy going for loans to America or France, or employing German engines as the Irish have done? India, free, has the money market of all the world to draw on for supplies! India, shackled must kneel at the doors of Lombard Street. Hence it is her bondage implies not only political and social stagnation, it means far more than this, it means that her industrial progress must march to the time dictated by Britain's interests. That time is a slow, a very slow march. For real progress, in the schools as in the factories, in political as well as in social life, is impossible under the yoke of a foreign Power. When will India also arrange her affairs in her own interests? When, when will she, too become a Free State?

PASSENGERS AS "ACROBATS" ON G. I. P. RY.

—:o:—

At the last meeting of the G. I P. Advisory Committee the Kurla-Chembur Railway was discussed. Govindi Station is, it seems, to be given another trial for 6 months as "at present traffic does not justify the new Station". would you call it a "Station"? Even at Chembur after seven years the G.I.P. haven't plucked up courage to build a railway platform and people have to clamber up and down about six feet. This railway is always clamouring for more suburban traffic but when opportunity offers for expanding traffic they expect passengers to become acrobats writes the "Property Market." Then again that gap between 10-20 and 1-40 in the morning with no trains between. Why in the name of heaven cannot the kucchra trains run at night instead of using the line in the morning? To say that the 3 hour gap in the train service is not inconvenient to residents in Trombay is to talk mere rubbish.

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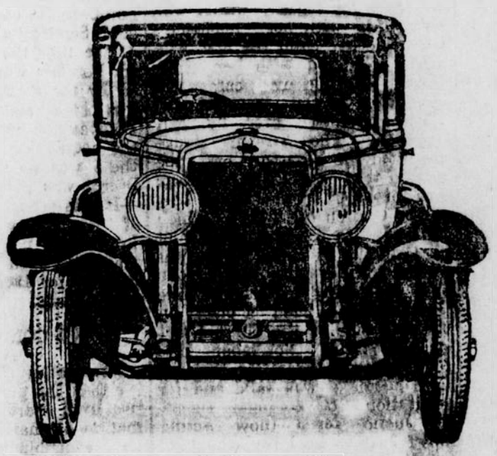

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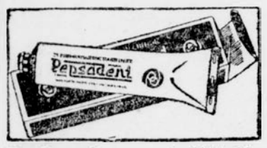

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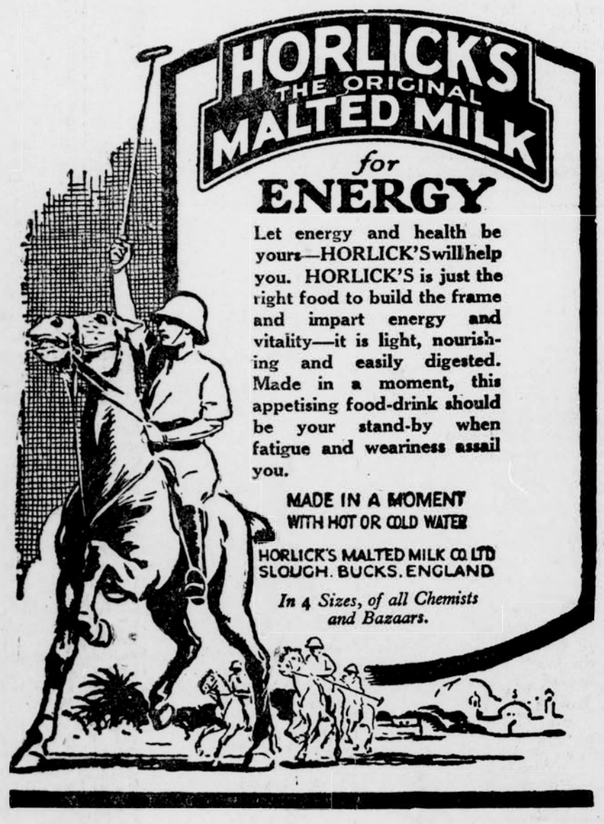
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CATHOLIC MARRIAGE & BIGAMY CASE

—:o:—

CASES THAT CAUSE COMMOTON AMONG INDIAN CATHOLICS

(King Emp. V. Phillip Saldanha Saldanha and another Vs. Anne Grace Saldanha).

These cases have caused considerable commotion among the Indian Catholics and have also attracted the attention of Catholic papers in Ireland. The facts are rather extraordinary.

P. A. Saldanha a Goan with a Goan domicile married Anne Grace Nazareth also a Goan before the Marriage Registrar in Bombay, Mr. Joseph Bocarro another Roman Catholic on the 14th of June 1928. Within a fortnight, on the 27th of June, Saldanha married another Goan, Olive D'Souza in the Roman Catholic Church at Igatpuri. The Bridegroom kept his first marriage secret both from the second bride and the Igatpuri priest Fr. Fortuni, on the 6th of July, Olive Basta prosecuted her husband for bigamy whilst still cohabiting with her husband—On the other hand the first wife never cohabited with her husband. The bigamy case was committed to the Sessions at Nasik presided over by Mr. Shannon. The Sessions Judge acquitted the accused on the ground that the Civil marriage was forbidden by the Canon Law of the Church of Rome, which he held, was the personal law of all Catholics in India. This was on the 2nd November 1928. Upon this alarming decision Anne Grace Saldanha filed a plaint on the civil side of the High Court on the 7th of November 1928 praying for a declaration that the Civil Marriage was valid and for restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Justice Kemp (now Acting Chief Justice) held that the Civil marriage was valid and that the canonical marriage was invalid. This decision seems to have caused a consternation in the camp of the Catholic Hierarchy in India which manifested itself by the unusual spectacle of three Jesuits assisting counsel for the accused in the exposition of Canon Law.

APPEAL IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The Government appealed against the acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Nasik and Saldanha appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Kemp. Both these appeals were heard by a Divisional Bench composed of Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Kemp Jnr.

Counsel for Saldanha contended that there was no bigamy as the Civil Marriage was a nullity according to Canon Law which was the personal law of the Catholics all over the world. The argument was that Marriage is a contract and a Sacrament. The Sacrament is inseparable from the contract. Being a Sacrament the Canon Law governed the validity of... the marriage as the personal law of the parties Sect. 88 of the Indian Marriage Act of 1872 expressly provided that no marriage shall be valid which was forbidden by the personal law of the bridal couple. Canon 1094 prescribed the only mode of marriage. This required that the marriage should be solemnized in Church in the presence of the Parish priest and two witnesses. Inferentially it forbade all modes inconsistent with the Canonical form. Expert witnesses Fr. Bertram S.J. and Fr. Fortuni S.J. deposed that the Roman Catholic Church would regard the Canonical Marriage as the only valid marriage even if the Court were to hold that the Civil Marriage was valid—the parties were bound in conscience so far as the marriage in "facie ecclesiae" was concerned. Several Canons were quoted to reinforce the agrument followed by the shaking of his head in approbation by one of the priests.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS

The Advocate-General quoted and relied on the commentary on the present Code of Canon Law by the Rev. Dr. Augustine an acknowledged authority on the subject. According to Dr. Augustine it is not strictly an article of faith that the contract cannot be separated from the Sacrament according to St. Thomas, but assuming they were inseparable the priest had nothing to do with either the Marriage contract or the Sacrament. The marriage was entered into by the mutual consent of the bride and the bridegroom expressed in words in the present tense.—The Sacrament was administered by the marrying couple to one another. This is the accepted doctrine of the Church to this day according to the expert evidence of the accused's own witnesses Fr. Bertram and Fr. Fortuni. For over 1545 years there was admittedly no obligation to celebrate the marriage in church or in the presence of a priest (Dalrymple's Case). The presence of a priest was required for the first time by the decree "Tametsi" issued by the Council of Trent which sat from 1545-1563 but even then the priest did not administer the Sacrament. He was merely an "authorised witness" and nothing more. There was nothing sacred about this decree. Its object was exclusively secular—nothing higher than Lord Hardwicke's statute to prevent improvident marriages and scandals like those of Gretna Green in Scotland. But even the decree of Tametsi according to the experts was not binding in Countries in which it was not promulgated and especially in preponderantly non-Catholic countries like England, Scotland and other countries At the time the Decree was issued. Bombay was not even acquired by the Portuguese and there was not a single christian in Bombay for many years after the acquisition. At all events there was no evidence that the Decree was published in Bombay—It was promulgated by a decree of "Ne Temere" in 1907—It followed that no canonical form was prescribed for Catholics in Bombay for 1907 years by the Canon Law.

"NO CONCUBINAGE".

Mr. Joseph Baptista pointed out that the parties though married lived apart without consummation of marriage. There was no concubinage, The parties contemplated going through the canonical firm to appease the Conscience of the Church. Such conduct was thoroughly honourable, perfectly proper and almost edifying—It was recognised as a species of Marriage by Canon 1015 if contracted in good faith by at least one party. There was good faith on the part of both the parties until some one posing as a lawyer and a Canonist advised the accused that the Civil Marriage was invalid. The church allows Catholics to go through the Civil form if required by the state to obtain the benefits of the civil effects. If the Civil form were sinful the church would never allow a Catholic to commit a sin even for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Law's civil effects. The end does not justify the means. This would be Machiavellian whereas the Ideal of the church is.—"What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world, but suffer the loss of his own soul"?

CONTENTION OF ACCUSED.

Counsel for the accused contended that Sect. 88 was not confined to capacity but extended to the form as well. On the other hand Counsel for the Crown contended that Sec. 88 did not embrace the form at all—He pointed out that Sect. 88 would make Sect. 65 absolutely superfluous if form were embraced in Sect.88—Sect 65 expressly excluded Catholics from the benefit of the form provided in Part VI of the Act. The Legislature evidently thought it absolutely necessary to enact Sect. 65 to exclude Catholics. But for this express section even part VI would have been available to Catholics as it was in the Act of 1864.—If such express exclusion was necessary in Part VI it would be equally necessary in Part V if Catholics were to be excluded therefrom. It is under part V that the parties were married.

Mr. Baptista contended that the Calcutta decision on which the appellant relied were inapplicable The Calcutta Court was dealing with the question of affinity between two British subjects whose domicile was British India whereas in the present case their Lordships were concerned with the question of ceremonial between two Goans whose domicile was Goa.—In such a case the lay of the domicile was the personal law of the parties: The onus of proof was on the appellant to establish that the Law of Goa forbade the mode adopted by the parties. The appellant failed completely to discharge that onus. Therefore the courts should hold that the personal law of Goans domiciled in Goa did not forbid the Civil marriage validity followed.

LOCAL FORM VS. FOREIGN FORM.

Mr. Baptista further contended that even if the Goan form forbade the Civil marriage the British courts according to the decisions of the House of Lords and the Privy Council, would ignore the foreign form, if it were inconsistent with the form of the place where the marriage was solemnized, the local form would be sufficient and even imperative. Mr. Baptista went further and argued that the Canon Law had not the force of Law in British India, and was not binding on British or Indian courts which had to administer the ecclesiastical law of the Diocese of London— Mr. Justice Tyebji so held in an unreported case anl the expert canonitts may be able to expound the Canon Law but they were not competent to declare whether Canon Law was adopted as the law of the Land either by common Law or Statute.

Their Lordships reserved Judgment.

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TRADE & FINANCE

Further Currency Contraction of Rs. 2 Crores

QUIETER TONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Weekly Market Reviews

From our Special Correspondent.

Bombay, Aug 23.

MONEY.

Although the rate for call funds slipped back to 1½ per cent. during the early part, it stiffened to over 2 per cent towards the close and the tone of the money market is distinctly steady. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 9.74 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 per cent, three months 2½ per cent and six months 4 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

Government have announced the sale of three months' Treasury bills together with the 12 months' bills. This should considerably help the market in employing its surplus funds and will necessarily have a salutary effect upon sterling exchange rates. There is a general feeling that before long the bank rate will become more effective than it is at present.

INFLUX OF SILVER.

Since April last the influx of silver rupees into the Paper Currency Reserve amounts to as much as Rs. 10.08 crores, resulting into a rise in the total coins held in reserve to about Rs. 105 crores. In view of this abnormal influx the recent contraction of currency which amounted to about 14 crores would appear to be justified. Contraction of currency against ad hoc rupee securities is not likely to embarass the money market since Government can readily expand currency in the cold weather when funds are needed, particularly in view of the large metallic reserves.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Government have to-day contracted currency to the extent of Rs. 2 crores against "ad hoc" securities.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th instant shows a decline of Rs. 69.82 lacs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 30,57,95,000 as against Rs. 21.76 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 36.26, a decline of 0.94 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits are slightly up by Rs. 0.85 lacs and Rs. 31.08 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted have gone down by Rs. 49.55 lacs. Government securities show a large increase of 124.44 lacs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 48.69 lacs to Rs. 11.80 crores, while Other deposits receded by Rs. 30.94 lacs to Rs. 7172 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

A quiet and dull tone prevailed in gilt-edged securities with a decline in rates towards the close of the week. There was a small enquiry for investment in short-term bonds. 3½ per cent Paper which remained steady at Rs. 68-7 till Wednesday dropped to Rs. 68-1, but closed at Rs. 68-4. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan maintained the level of Rs. 102|5. 1935 and 1933 Loans kept steady at Rs. 98 and Rs. 100-14 and 1939-44 at Rs. 96.5. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 remained unaltered at Rs. 101-9, 102-9 and Rs. 103-9. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan quietened to Rs. 107-0. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 78, while 1934-37 Loan shows no change at Rs. 90-10. 4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 90 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96-2.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs 97.32 lacs in note circulation to Rs. 186.92 crores. Silver coins have risen by a like amount of Rs. 97.79 lacs to Rs. 105.02 crores, while gold coin and bullion and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs 32.21 crores and Rs. 4.62 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 75.89 as against 75.76 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was fairly steady throughout the week for both near and forward deliveries. The announcement of three months' treasury bills and the contraction of 2 crores of currency today infused strength into the market although the jute strike is having a slightly disquieting effect. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted at 1s. 5-13/16d with some business done a 1/32d better. Both the export and import trade lack activity. The following are the forward rates:—August 1s. 5-27/32d, September 1s. 5.27/32 to 7/8d. October 1s. 5-29/32 to 15/16d, November 1s. 5-15/16 to 31/32, December 1s. 5-31/32 to 1/6d, January 1s. 6d. to 1/32d, February 1s. 6d and March 1s. 5-31/32d.

The dollars sterling quotation was steady round Dollars 4.84.3/4. French francs depreciated to 123.88. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 31.87 and 92.65 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market continued dull and featureless. The price, the daily offtake and stocks on hand are all practically unchanged being Rs. 21.6-6 per tola, 8,000 tolas and 1½ lacs tolas respectively. The rate for ready sovereigns has improved to Rs. 13-9-6 owing to a temporary shortage in the market, while delivery 16th September is quoted at Rs. 13-9-0. In London the price of gold remained steady at 84s. 11½d. except on Tuesday when it touched 84s. 11-6/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21.6-6 for ready and 21st August settlement and Rs 21-7-0 and 21-6-9 for 19th September settlement..

The incoming mail is expected to bring £12,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £40,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,13,129 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of June amounted to 48,406 ounces as compared with 48,189 ounces for May 1929 and 51,762 ounces for June 1928.

SILVER.

During the week the silver market remained listless and the quotations showed few extensive changes. The reported disturbances on the Russo-Chinese frontier did not affect the market and the rate for ready was almost stationary at Rs. 55-10 per 100 tolas. America and China Banks were not much interested in our market. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 110 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at about 2,000 bars. The Shanghai tael after remaining steady at 2s. 4-9|16d., improved and closed at 2s. 4-11|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 24 7|16d. and 24-1|4d. for ready and 24-9|16 and 24-7|1d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-11 and Rs. 55-8 for ready. Rs. 55-10 and Rs. 55-8 for 26th August settlement and Rs. 55-12 and Rs. 55-8 for 23rd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £135,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £370,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 130 bars and Rs. 58,909 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000 to Calcutta and £10,000 to Bombay.

SHARES.

The approach of the September settlement and the somewhat disturbed conditions in the mill area indeed some profit-taking resulting in a quieter tone on the Stock Exchange. Cotton mill shares lost ground and there was a small all-round decline in the rates. A fair amount of carry-over business was transacted. In the cotton mill section the following was the price-trend of some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 750-752|8-743|12; Century Rs. 328|12-323|12; Central India Rs. 477|8-475; Crescent Rs. 98|12-95; Fazulbhoy Rs 576|4-563|12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 146|4-141|4. Kohinoor Rs. 180-172|8; New Great Rs. 175-177|8-171|4; Pearls Rs. 345-333|12; Simplex Rs. 48|12-45; and Swadeshi Rs. 406|4-407|8-400.

In the miscellaneous section prices tended downward. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defeds. after opening at Rs. 60|4 and Rs. 220 closed at Rs. 58|12 and Rs. 212|8 respectively. Tata Hydros lost from Rs 1,216|4 to Rs. 1,193|12 and Tata Power Ordys. from Rs. 585 to Rs. 575, while Andhra Valleys were almost steady at Rs. 590. Alcocks were slightly down to Rs. 301|4. Bombay Burma shares maintained steadiness at Rs. 740 and Bombay Trams at Rs 133|12. Bombay Steams are quoted at Rs 192|8 and Scindias at Rs. 9|6. In Cement shares, Bundis receded to Rs. 18|4 and Indian Cements to Rs. 265. Katni Ordys. declined to Rs. 202|8, while Defds are unchanged at Rs. 775. There are no important variations in the prices of railway shares.

Imperial Bank shares improved from Rs. 1,395 to 1,400 and Contributories from Rs. 346|4 to Rs. 348|12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 99|12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 18|8.

The terms of reference and the complete questionnaire of the Royal Commission on Labour in India were published on the 21st August. The Commission will enquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers and on the relations between the employers and the employed. The Commission expect to visit all the leading industrial centres and all the provincial capitals during the cold weather of 1929-30 and the enquiry is expected to last upwards of a year.

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The Yarn market remained unchanged in almost all kinds of yarns except in Artificial Silk Yarn in which case prices ruled steady to firm. Cotton remained firm in the beginning of the week but declined again in the latter part of the week and this had no particular effect on yarn prices. No business of importance is to be reported during the week under review as the dealers are afraid of doing any bulk business due to uncertainty of prices in Cotton and its effect on yarns. They have, therefore, adopted a policy of purchasing hand to mouth at present and thus no important business is to be reported. The consuming centres are not confident of the present prices and therefore their purchases are only for their immediate requirements.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices for ready goods are the same as before and sales are very few. Lancashire Strike is now over and the Mills hae been now working since last Monday. It is also said that the settlement will be at a reduction of 12 per cent. in wages which will be accepted by the Labourers and naturally this will have an effect in yarn prices and so we we do not expect any business at higher prices. Business has been reported on Crop Yarns to the extent of about 1000 cases and also a few packages in bundled yarns. The prices have been reduced by 1/2-d per lb. around and we do not expect any business of importance in the near future as the Cotton prices are uncertain.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices remain more or less at the last week's level as far as ready goods are concerned with very few sales and we do not expect any particular change in the near future. In case of Forward deliveries Importing Houses are sellers and it is reported that a sale of 500 Packages has been done during the week under review. They are still eager to sell more quantities but no further business is put through due to buyers not offering. Sampin remains unchanged while Exchange is little weak at 130.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Firm tone is prevailing in the foreign markets and as a result prices in our market rule steady to firm. Consuming centres were very stiff in purchasing as they hoped prices will not go down in the near future. Yet cheap grade goods are offered particularly from Madra side and sales have been done to some extent and our dealers have relieved themselves to a certain extent. Fresh forward business is reported to the extent of about 500 to 700 packages at prices prevailing for ready goods in the market. It is also reported that an agreement has been arranged between all the Manufacturers in Italy and thus the prices will remain firm in foreign markets. We expect a steady rise in prices with moderate offtake.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been working smoothly and ready goods are coming in which are sold off at the best available rates. Prices obtained are not favourable and therefore no business of importance is being booked. We expect this position to rule for sometime to come.

The undertone of the market is unchanged and prices are expected to rule steady at the present level with no particular effect in the near future.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Our Market has ruled steady both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/11/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Nurjehan Rs. 7/10/9 per cwt. F. B. H
Shipment July Rs 7/10/6 per cwt. F. B. H
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 7/14/3 per cwt. F. B H,
Shipment Jan/March Rs 8/1 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

His Excellency The Governor received Sardar P. H Dastur at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 24th August.

Mr. H. C. H. Taylor and Mr. P. T. Harrison arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 24th August.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Poona Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society at the Council Hall on Saturday the 24th August.

BEAUTIFUL in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

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VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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Colds and Chills

AT this season of increased danger to the lungs, Peps are indispensable. These handy dissolving tablets give off agreeable healing and antiseptic fumes, which are breathed direct into bronchi and lungs.

The throat and all breathing passages are soothed, invigorated and disinfected by Peps. They quickly dispel any inflammation of the delicate membrane, exterminate bad germs and ward off the deadly lung dangers associated with colds and chills.

Always carry a few silver-jacketed Peps tablets about with you. Take them as a safeguard and remedy for coughs, colds, night chills, catarrh, sore throat, influenza, laryngitis, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

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PROTECT THROAT & LUNGS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 26 1929

MAKE PEACE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

—:o:—

India's Offer of Friendship to Britain

MR. MUNSHI'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA

Mr. K. M. Munshi, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Present Day Problems on Indian Nationalism" under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association at its Hall at Girgaum Back Road on Sunday evening.

In the course of his speech he said:

"What are the problems of nationalism? The first is: are we to have an Indian nation, that is, a country with a civil government where me are entitled to equality of privileges and opportunities as citizens, irrespective of creed, religion and colour. The second is: are we entitled to claim for our country, the autonomy which Canada and Australia enjoys?

INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA.

The first question has assumed disproportionate importance as compared with the second question on account of the insidious propaganda of every sort and kind, which has preached a false principle that distribution of power which is not now in our hands must be satisfactorily decided before the transferance of such power from the hands of the Britishers to those of Indians can be made. Whoever, invented this principle was a clever man, for we have all walked into his trap. We are discussing how to distribute power before we have got it..

WHO SHOULD HOLD POWER?

Nationalism implies that the power in a contry should be concentrated in the hands of the enlightened, drawn from every class with a view to their merits. Any artificial arrangenment by which power can go into the hands of the unenlightened, the inefficient, the short-sighted whose horizon is co-terminous with the shadow of his place of worship, is a negation of it. It is, therefore that the nationalists cannot have anything to do with those who seek class or communal privileges, with those who preach or work for a Hindu Raj or a Muslim nation (sic) or Englis domination. Separate electorates imply the perpetuation of communal differences and the domination of communal leaders as against national leaders and are contrary to the fundamental idea of nation-hood.

SOLUTION IN NEHRU REPORT.

The communal solution of the Nehru Report has, therefore, been considered a satisfactory one from a national point of view. It gives Indians just that quantity of representation which their number requires and no more. The electorates being joint it gives the non-communal groups in the country an opportunity to exercise their influence in the legislatures. The principle of proportional representation will afford an elastic machinery by which the nationalist party can slowly absorb the other parties. This scheme will immediately remove from the field of active politics the pernicious doctrine laid down by Lord Minto that India must be looked at from the point of view of its religion, Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, Jain and not as a nation. This doctrine conceived or conceded in a spirit of high diplomacy has been the ruin of India these twenty years.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

The next aspect of the problem is the distribution of the provinces. Any distribution of provinces from the point of view of communal dominance will be a danger greater than the threatened continuation of dyarchy and separate electorates. If the provinces are to be re-distributed it can only be done on the basis of cultural and linguistic unity. If the whole country is divided into States each of which has such a unity of its own you will have in the whole country about 35 to 40 provinces. Such provinces each with a commissioner and a small legislature will solve the problems of the provincial subjects much more satisfactorily than the government and legislature of the heterogenous provinces as they exist at present. This arrangement which I have always advocated, which the Congress has always acted upon, and to which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has lately added his support is the only natural one in our country. Each cultural unit will then be free to work out its own characteristic solution in matters provincial. This scheme will permit the national departments to be with the national central government. A strong central government exerting its power and influence to organise and consolidate the nation is the "sine que non" of a great nation. It must control the nationalizing agencies which work for bringing harmony and uniformity to the broader aspect of national life. Such agencies are the laws of status contract and property, the control of High Courts and all institutions dealing with the acquisition or dissemination of higher knowledge, and the all India services. They will enable the central government to maintain the uniformity of institutions and political traditions which forms the backbone of a nation. But if they are parted with to the provinces they will drift apart in matters which are vital to the preservation of nationhood, the standard of efficiency will diminish and the work of the nation building would not be left to the best men of the country who would naturally be in the central legislature and in the service of the central government as it should be. A scheme of federated provinces without a strong central government may be a delightful dream but a dangerous experiment and a scheme suicidal to the nation.

May I make a passing reference to the question of communal compromise? Some of our English rulers knowing full well that communal differences are accentuated by their own policy, with tongue in their cheek ask us "make up your differences and we shall see what we can do for you." This is an artistic paraphrase of the little sentence "we will not do anything for you." Unless their policy is reversed unity is impossible. Hindu and Mahomedan, Brahmin and non-Brahmin have been the helpless victims of this national policy which refuses to recognise an Indian but can only see a Hinlu or a Mahomedan, a Brahmin or a non-Brahmin. The Nehru Committee's decision has been the nearest approach to settling the differences at any rate between nationalists.

The next great problem of nationalism is to transfer the power from the British Parliament and the Civil Service to the representatives of the Indian people, so that India may attain the status of a British Dominion. Fortunately, there is a wonderful unanimity on that question. From those who subscribe to the Nehru Report right down to the Central Committee over which Sir Sankaran Nair presides everyone is agreed that at no distant late India should be a Dominion. The problem, however, is to bring the British Parliament to a frame of mind which may induce it to grant now what it will have to concede rather ungracefully a few years hence. India, sullen but anxious of friendship at present, seeks an honoured place in the family of nations. A few years hence, India, disappointed and angry will refuse the hand of friendship, however, graciously offered. But the more difficult part of this problem is nearer at home. The politically minded classes which successfully worked the boycott of the Simon Committee have to be made to stand together till the present crisis has passed. The ardent Congressman has to curb his impatience. The moderate Liberal has to put forward a more rapid pace.

MEN OF THE MOMENT.

At present the three men who can keep the team in order are, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. On them depends the strength of nationalist India and on their statesmanship its future. And may I presume to add my humble voice to the nation's and request Gandhiji not to give up the office of the President of the Congress which will make him not only the "de facto" spokesman of nationalist India which he is, but the "de jure" spokesman of its strongest componant.'

Some Mahomedan leaders, with singularly brilliant and noble exceptions, have so far refused to adopt the national outlook, but a change is coming over them. The Hindus, the leaders and followers must stand steadfast and undaunted by nationalism, pure and simple, and not be tempted into an arrogantly communal attitutde or dragooned into an anti-national compromise which will for ever undo the work of ages. This path I know is difficult to tread, but thereon alone lies victory for the country.

For the first time in the history of Motor Car racing at Brooklands, the totalisator was used as a means of betting. This will serve food for thought to the apostles of "Semi-biind tote."
—Photo by S. P. B.

A scene from "In Old Kentucky", which is shown at the Capitol this week.

A scene from "Million Dollar Handicap" which will be shortly shown at the Globe Cinema.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT-SHIP

—:o:—

Mahatma Must Reconsider Decision

A LIBERAL POINT OF VIEW

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25,

Leading liberal opinion here favours Mr. Gandhi's accepting the Presidentship of the Congress.

The "Leader" writes that at the present juncture he is the only person who can safely steer the Congress ship threatened by disruptive forces inside. "We have nothing to say against Pandit Jawaharlal" adds the paper, "but he does not command the degree of confidence that the Mahatma does and the latter ought to reconsider his decision."—A. P.

ASTHMA CURE DISTRIBUTED FREE

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of the columns of your highly esteemed journal for giving wide publicity to the following:—

Every year on the full moon night of the month of Ashein, Raja Saheb of Rehwa distributes free at Barnapur, district Bahraich, a certain cure for asthma, only one dose of which, taken on the full moon night of Ashwin, according to the directions prescribed by him, is sure to effect a speedy and sure cure. One dose taken once a year for three consecutive years is sure to cure even those patients whose disease is 20 or 25 years old or still older. Last year the medicine was distributed to nearly 2,000 patients, people hailing from as far as Sindh and Quetta on the one side and Assam and Dacca on the other.

This year the full moon night falls on Friday, the 18th October. Elaborate arrangements for the distribution of the medicine have been made. Sufferers from this fell disease, who would like to get rid of it, are requested to come to Barnapur one or two days before the date fixed for distribution of the medicine. Barnapur is seven miles from Bahraich Railway Station (B.N.W.R.) Conveyances of all sorts are available at the station. It will be safer to inform the undersigned at least a week before arrival.—Yours, etc.,

A. PRASAD,
Private Secretary.

Rehwa Estate,
Bahraich, Oudh.

GOVT. SNUBS PRESIDENT PATEL

—:o:—

What the New Encroachment Means

BEGINNING OF LABOUR'S FRESH BETRAYAL?

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

"Indulging in an exhibition of angry protest which is wholly out of place in Statutory provision." Thus comments the "Hindu", on the new amendment to the Assembly Rules. The paper continues: "The present attempt of the Government to take away by unconstitutional use of their power, the necessarily implied power of the President to stop such a futile discussion cannot avail them to compel him to put the question in the absence of reasonable debate. It seems to us wholly impossible to contend that the putting of the motion is not "expressly prohibited or directly precluded" by standing order 34, so long as his powers under the the Standing orders remain expressly saved by the new Rule. Standing Order 34 states that the President shall put the motion "unless it appears to him that the request is an abuse of the Rules or Standing Orders or is an infringement of the right of a reasonable debate." These words, therefore, directly preclude and they do also expressly prohibit every conscientious President from putting a question to the House when he is satisfied that there has been and there can be no reasonable debate. We, therefore, fail to see how the new rule is going to help the Government, except to emphasise the unedifying spectacle of their conflict with the Chair on the wholly untenable position they have chosen to take up. We trust that the Assembly will take the earliest opportunity of expressing its condemnation of this act of aggression on the powers and privileges of the Chair and Assembly."

"THE SWARAJYA."

Commenting on the publication of new Rule amending the Assembly Rules, the "Swarajya" says:—

"The practice of enforcing on the Assembly, with the aid of the Secretary of State's sanction Rules obnoxious to Parliamentary traditions and proceedure is bound to embitter still further the relations between the Government and the Nationalist Parties. The Assembly owes it to itself and to the dignity of its distinguished President to resist the proposed changes with all the power it can muster."—Free Press.

"THE LEADER."

Commenting on the Amendment to the Legislative Rules, the "Leader" writes that it will be regarded as a betrayal of popular rights by the Labour Government and will evoke strong public protest.

THE "PIONEER."

The "Pioneer" says that there is certain to be considerable outcry about it. It can be said that it amounts to a snub administered by Government to Mr. Patel. Government may have the new amendment as a tactical victory. "In our opinion" adds the paper, "it is a pyrrhic one and the real triumph has gone to those who opposed the introduction of the Public Safety Bil."—A. P.

ORATORS IN THE MAKING

—:o:—

Inter-Collegiate Competition Awards

The Bombay Collegians of both sexes contested for oratorical honours at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorial Competition held in the Bombay University Convocation Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University presided.

The competition excited a good deal of interest and the hall was crowded by College students, including a large number of lady students. Twenty-three budding orators from the St. Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges entered the competition and exhibited an altogether high standard of oratory. The Wilson College, though it entered the list, did not participate in the competition.

THE SUBJECTS.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. K. Natarajan, and Mr. K. M. Munshi formed the panel of judges. The competitors were allowed the option of selecting any one of the three subjects, namely, "Life and Literature," "Is Patriotism Enough" and the "Best Means of Bringing about Communal Harmony." Each competitor was allowed a maximum time of five minutes.

ELPHINSTONIANS IN TOP FORM.

The Elphinstonians came out best in the competition inasmuch as the first prize in the Men's as well as Ladies' competition was carried by them. The judges had a most unenviable task in picking out the best speakers as the standard was uniformly good. Miss L. Wagle of the Elphinstone College was specially mentioned by the judges and carried off the first prize in the ladies' competition.

SIR BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY CUP.

The Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy Cup, the first prize in the Men's Competition, was awarded to Mr. P. A. Mehta of the Elphinstone College. Mr. Mehta has all the qualities of a brilliant and convincing speaker and made a deep impression when he argued that patriotism in its limited sense of nationalism was not enough.

THE JAYAKAR MEDAL.

Mr. G. G. Shimoga of the St. Xavier's College carried Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Medal, the second prize, and Mr. K. M. Munshi's Medal, the third prize, was awarded to Mr. Talyarkhan of the same college.

THE LADY VICTOR.

Miss L. Wagle of the Elphinstone College won the Miss Navibai Balkrishna Velkar Medal for lady competitors. In highly commending her oratorical gifts, the judges announced that even if there had been no special prize for lady competitors, Miss Wagle would still have obtained the third prize in the Men's competition.

The function terminated after the Vice-Chancellor made a speech dwelling on the advantages of holding oratorical competitions and after a vote of thanks to the judges.

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